



# Kongeriget Danmark

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The attached photocopy is a true copy of the following information:

The specification, claims and abstract as filed with the application  
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**Patent- og  
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Erhvervsministeriet

TAASTRUP 12 November 2001

Inge-Lise Sørensen  
Head Clerk

17 NOV. 2000

Modtaget

## GLUCAGON ANTAGONISTS/INVERSE AGONISTS

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to agents that act to antagonize the action of the glucagon peptide hormone on the glucagon receptor. More particularly, it relates to glucagon antagonists or inverse agonists.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Glucagon is a key hormonal agent that, in co-operation with insulin, mediates homeostatic regulation of the amount of glucose in the blood. Glucagon primarily acts by stimulating certain cells (mostly liver cells) to release glucose when blood glucose levels fall. The action of glucagon is opposite to that of insulin, which stimulates cells to take up and store glucose whenever blood glucose levels rise. Both glucagon and insulin are peptide hormones.

Glucagon is produced in the alpha islet cells of the pancreas and insulin in the beta islet cells. Diabetes mellitus is a common disorder of glucose metabolism. The disease is characterized by hyperglycemia and may be classified as Type 1 diabetes, the insulin-dependent form, or Type 2 diabetes, which is non-insulin-dependent in character. Subjects with Type 1-diabetes are hyperglycemic and hypoinsulinemic, and the conventional treatment for this form of the disease is to provide insulin. However, in some patients with Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes, absolute or relative elevated glucagon levels have been shown to contribute to the hyperglycemic state. Both in healthy control animals as well as in animal models of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, removal of circulating glucagon with selective and specific antibodies has resulted in reduction of the glycemic level (Brand et al., Diabetologia 37, 985 (1994); Diabetes 43, [suppl 1], 172A (1994); Am. J. Physiol. 269, E469-E477 (1995); Diabetes 44 [suppl 1], 134A (1995); Diabetes 45, 1076 (1996)). These studies suggest that glucagon suppression or an action that antagonizes glucagon could be a useful adjunct to conventional antihyperglycemia treatment of diabetes. The action of glucagon can be suppressed by providing an antagonist or an inverse agonist, ie substances that inhibit or prevent glucagon-induced responses. The antagonist can be peptidic or non-peptidic in nature.

Native glucagon is a 29 amino acid peptide having the sequence:  
His-Ser-Glu-Gly-Thr-Phe-Thr-Ser-Asp-Tyr-Ser-Lys-Tyr-Leu-Asp-Ser-Arg-Arg-Ala-Gln-Asp-Phe-Val-Gln-Trp-Leu-Met-Asn-Thr-NH<sub>2</sub>.

Glucagon exerts its action by binding to and activating its receptor, which is part of the Glucagon-Secretin branch of the 7-transmembrane G-protein coupled receptor family

(Jelinek et al., Science 259, 1614, (1993)). The receptor functions by activating the adenylyl cyclase second messenger system and the result is an increase in cAMP levels.

Several publications disclose peptides that are stated to act as glucagon antagonists. Probably, the most thoroughly characterized antagonist is DesHis<sup>1</sup>[Glu<sup>9</sup>]-glucagon amide (Unson et al., Peptides 10, 1171 (1989); Post et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 90, 1662 (1993)). Other antagonists are DesHis<sup>1</sup>,Phe<sup>6</sup>[Glu<sup>9</sup>]-glucagon amide (Azizh et al., Bioorganic & Medicinal Chem. Lett. 16, 1849 (1995)) and NLeu<sup>9</sup>,Ala<sup>11,16</sup>-glucagon amide (Unson et al., J. Biol. Chem. 269 (17), 12548 (1994)).

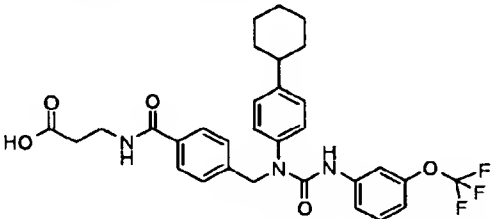
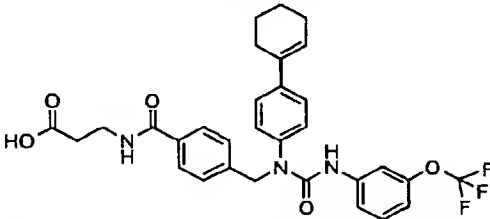
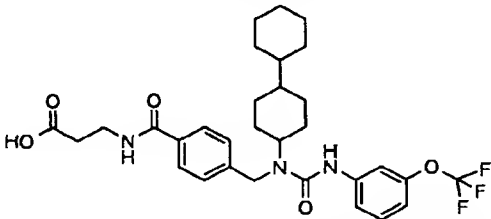
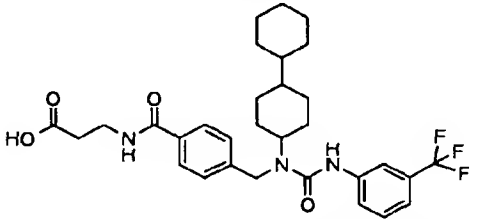
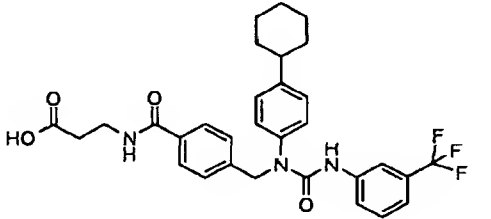
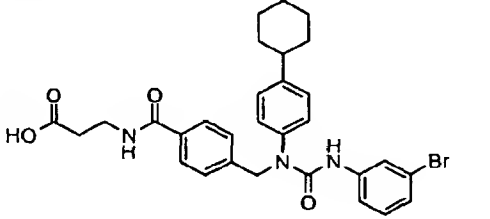
Peptide antagonists of peptide hormones are often quite potent. However, they are generally known not to be orally available because of degradation by physiological enzymes, and poor distribution in vivo. Therefore, orally available non-peptide antagonists of peptide hormones are generally preferred. Among the non-peptide glucagon antagonists, a quinoxaline derivative, (2-styryl-3-[3-(dimethylamino)propylmethylamino]-6,7-dichloroquinoxaline was found to displace glucagon from the rat liver receptor (Collins, J.L. et al., Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters 2(9):915-918 (1992)). WO 94/14426 discloses use of skyrin, a natural product comprising a pair of linked 9,10-anthracenedione groups, and its synthetic analogues, as glucagon antagonists. US patent No 4,359,474 discloses the glucagon antagonistic properties of 1-phenyl pyrazole derivatives. US patent No 4,374,130 discloses substituted disilacyclohexanes as glucagon antagonists. WO 98/04528 (Bayer Corporation) discloses substituted pyridines and biphenyls as glucagon antagonists. US patent No 5,776,954 (Merck & Co., Inc.) discloses substituted pyridyl pyrroles as glucagon antagonists and WO 98/21957, WO 98/22108, WO 98/22109 and US 5,880,139 (Merck & Co., Inc.) disclose 2,4-diaryl-5-pyridylimidazoles as glucagon antagonists. Furthermore, WO 97/16442 and US patent No 5,837,719 (Merck & Co., Inc.) disclose 2,5-substituted aryl pyrroles as glucagon antagonists. WO 98/24780, WO 98/24782, WO 99/24404 and WO 99/32448 (Amgen Inc.) disclose substituted pyrimidinone and pyridone compounds and substituted pyrimidine compounds, respectively, which are stated to possess glucagon antagonistic activity. Madsen et al. (J. Med. Chem. 1998 (41) 5151-7) discloses a series of 2-(benzimidazol-2-ylthio)-1-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-ethanones as competitive human glucagon receptor antagonists. WO 99/01423 and WO 00/39088 (Novo Nordisk A/S) disclose different series of alkylidene hydrazides as glucagon antagonists/inverse agonists.

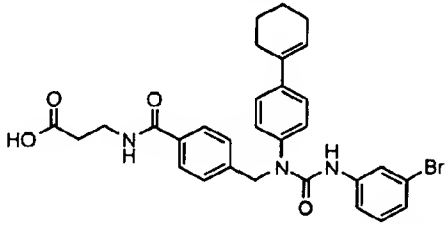
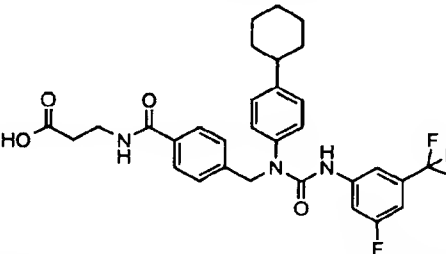
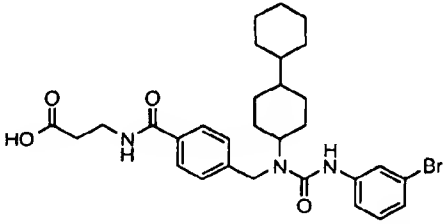
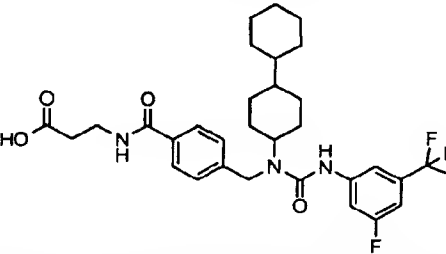
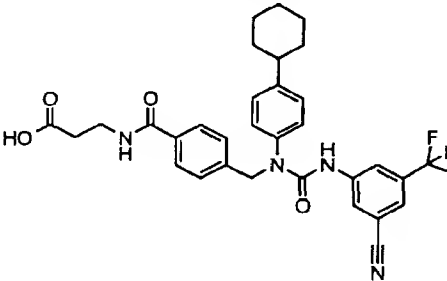
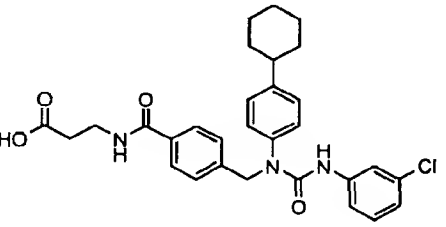
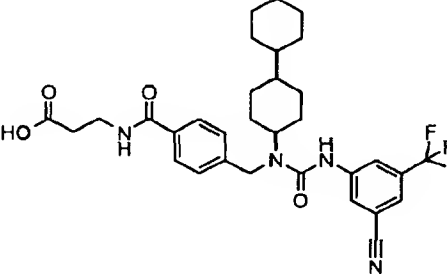
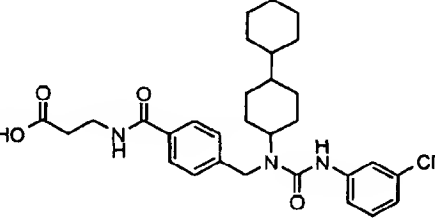
These known glucagon antagonists differ structurally from the present compounds.

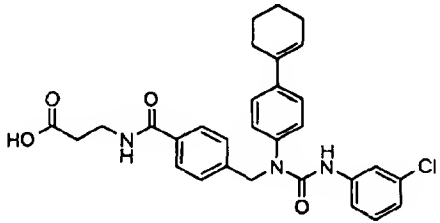
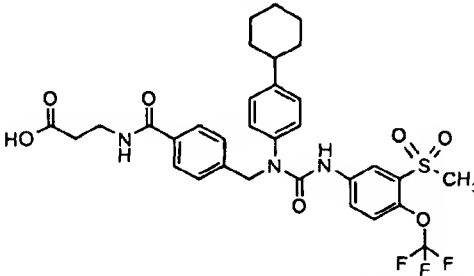
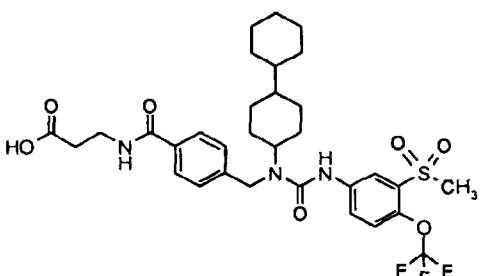
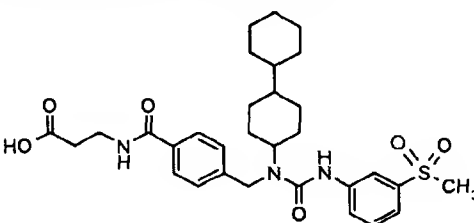
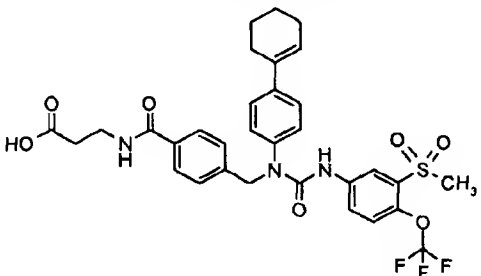
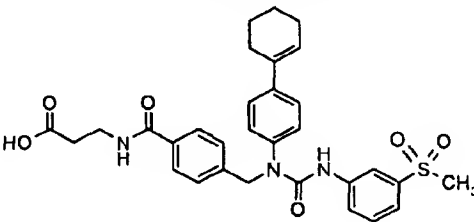
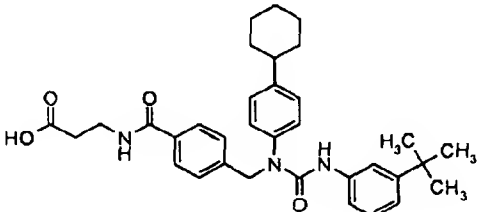
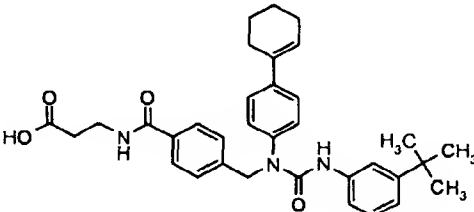
# DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

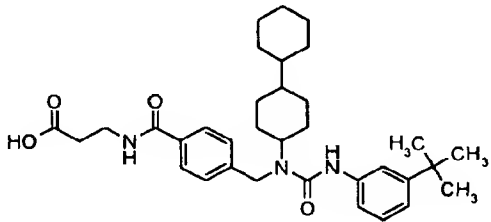
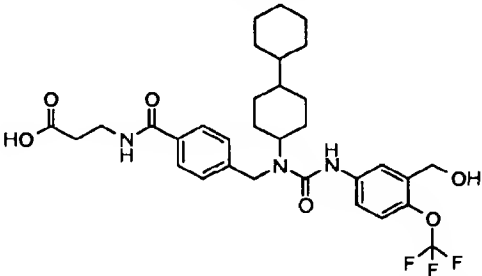
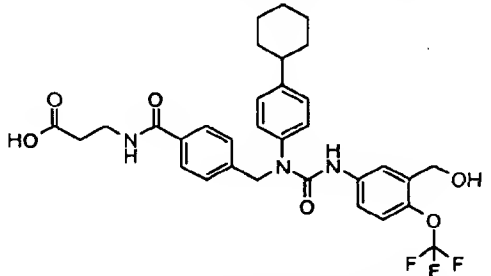
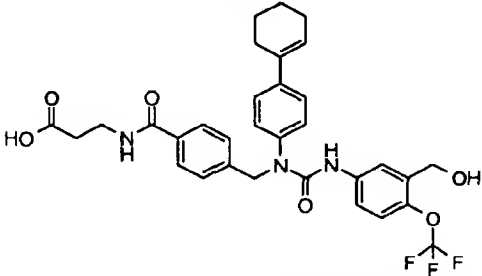
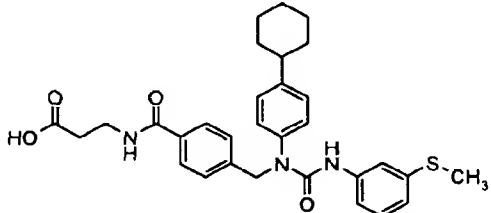
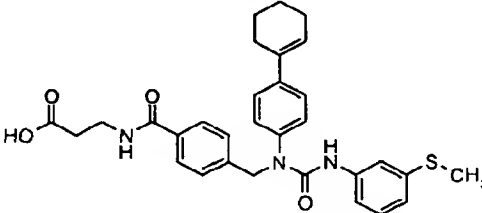
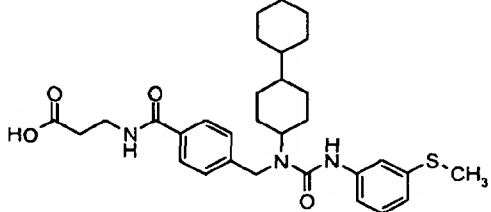
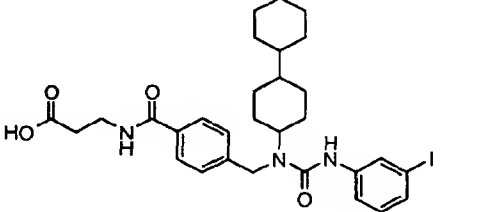
The present invention is based on the unexpected observation that compounds belonging to the series of the compounds disclosed below have a high binding affinity for the glucagon receptor and act to antagonize the action of glucagon.

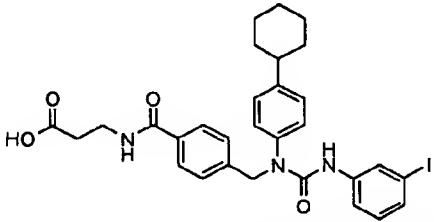
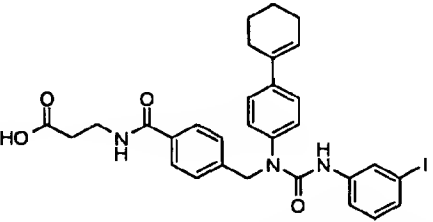
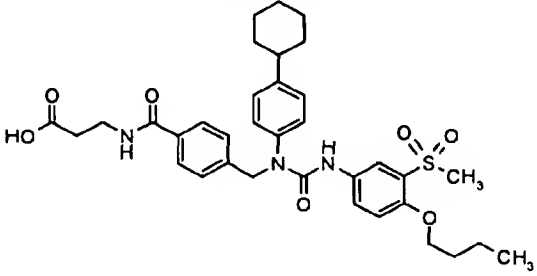
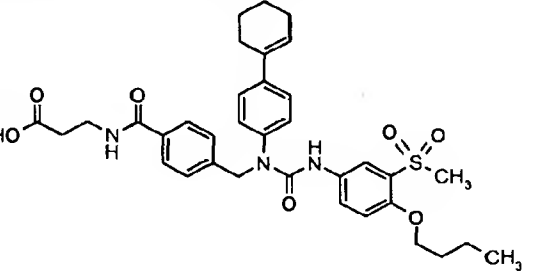
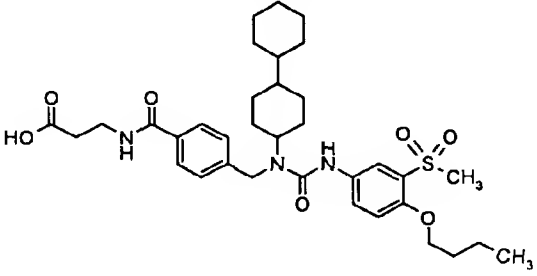
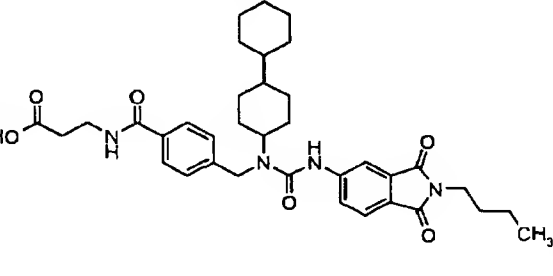
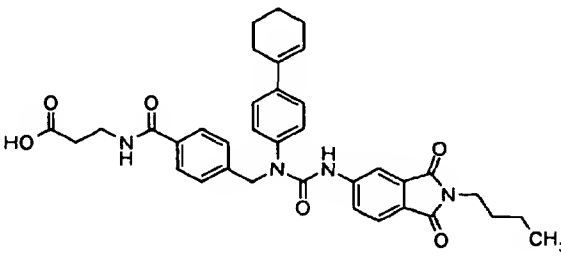
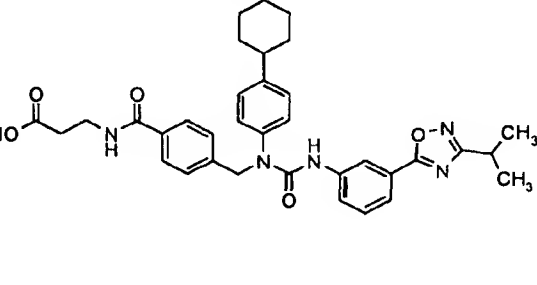
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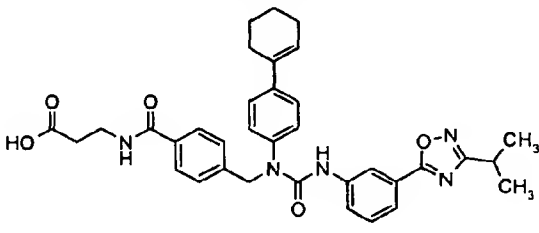
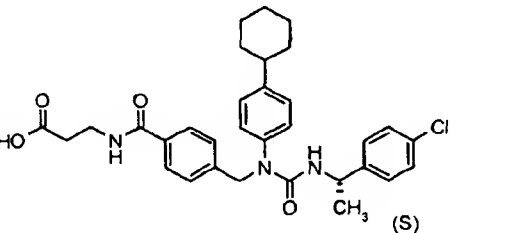
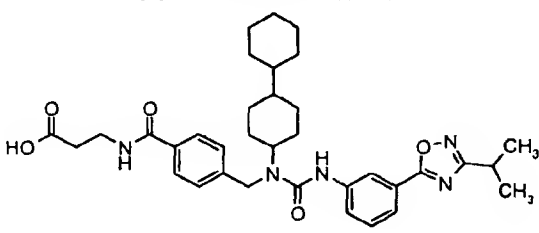
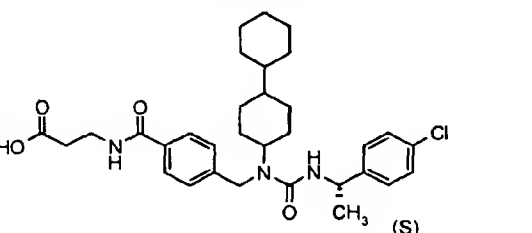
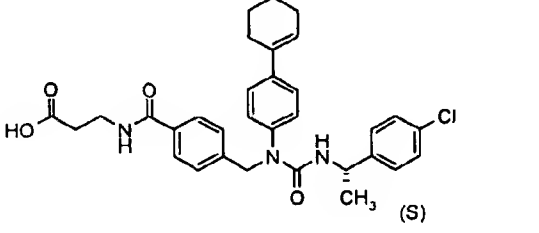
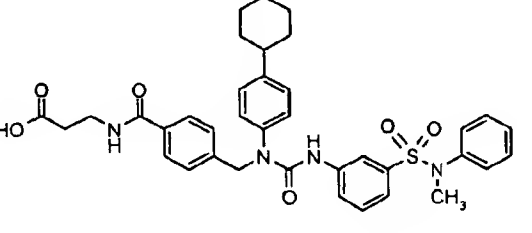
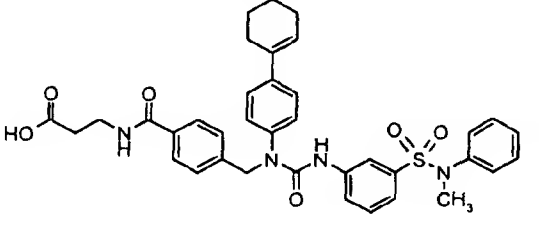
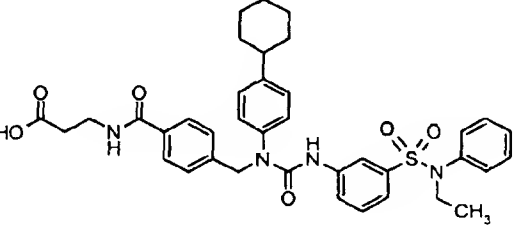
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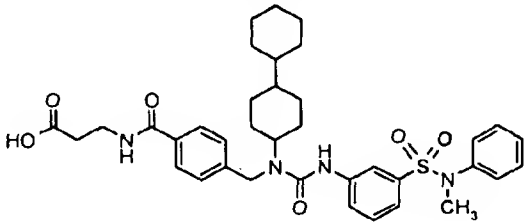
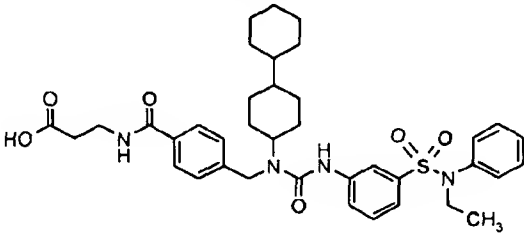
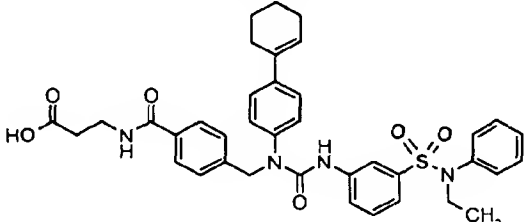
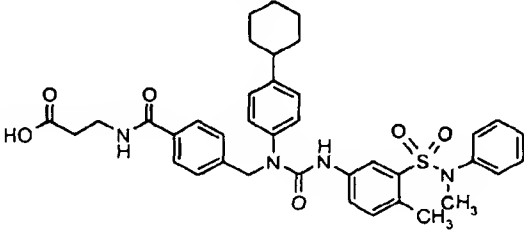
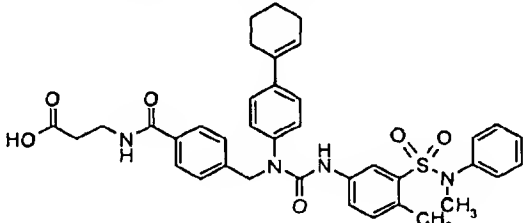
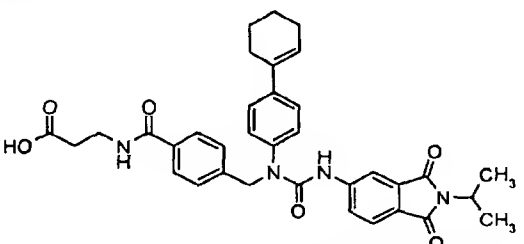
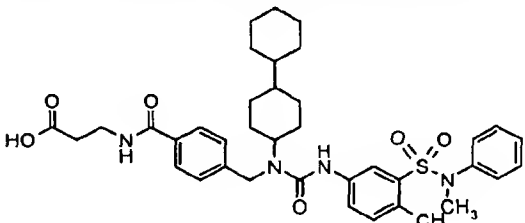
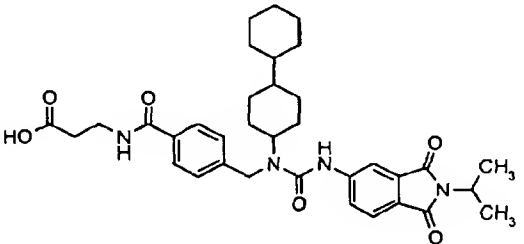
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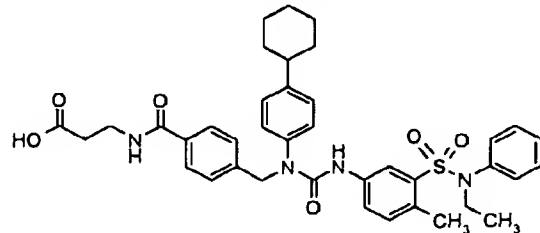
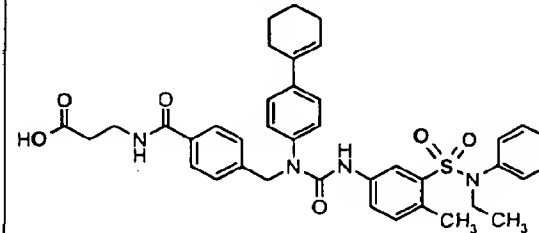
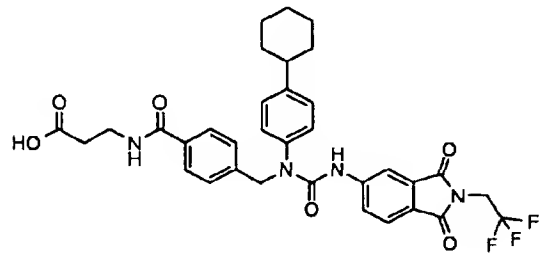
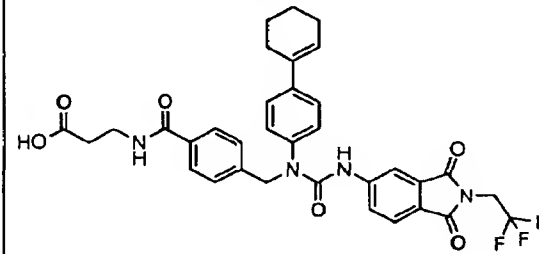
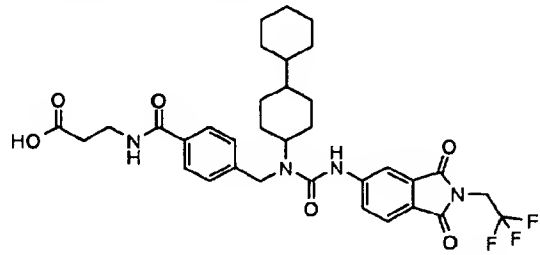
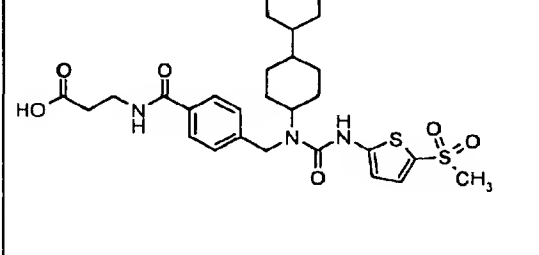
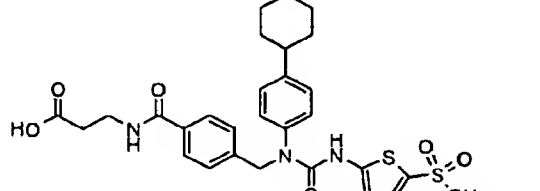
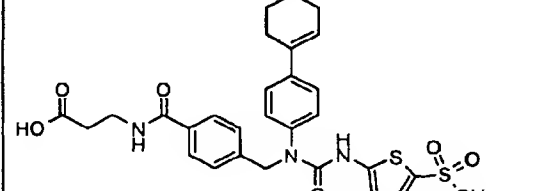
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-<i>tert</i>-butylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-<i>tert</i>-butylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 

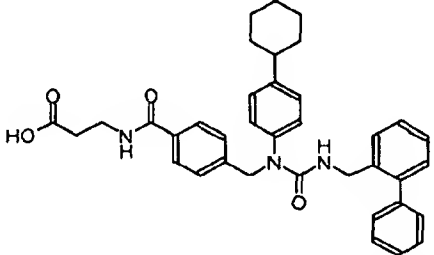
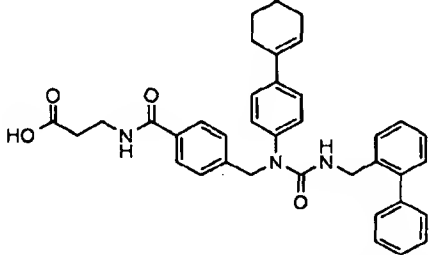
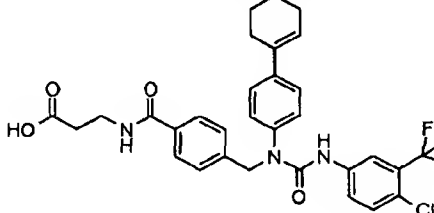
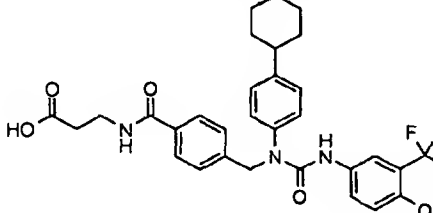
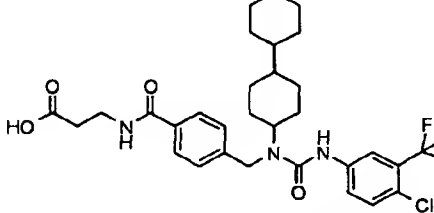
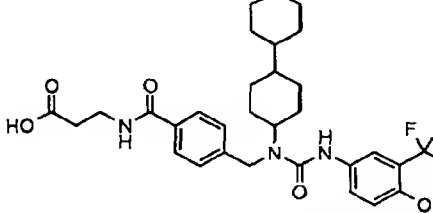
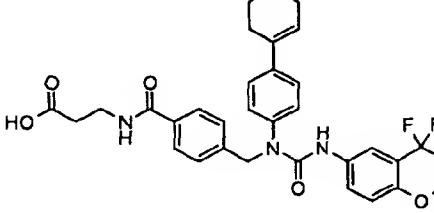
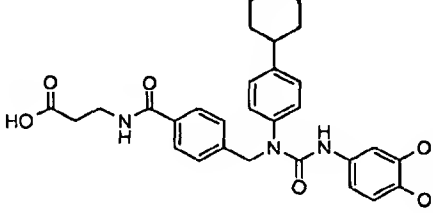
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-iodophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid</p> 

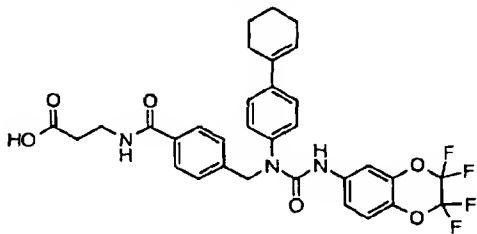
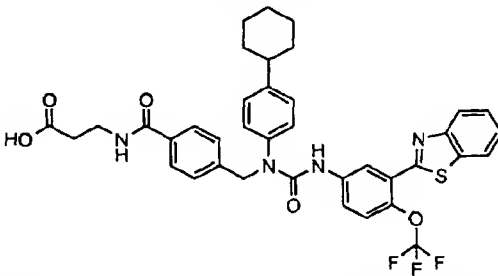
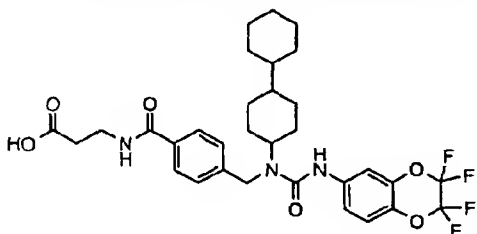
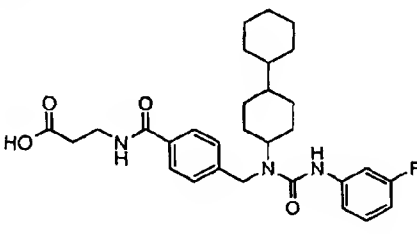
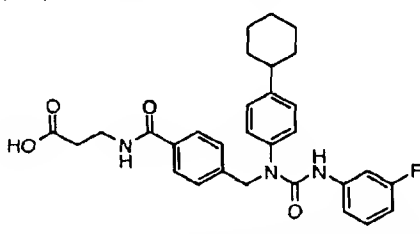
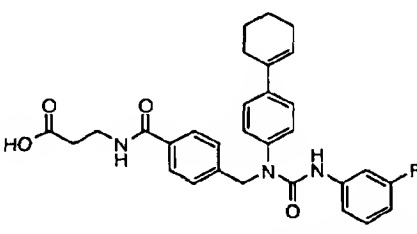
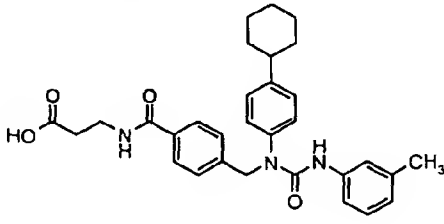
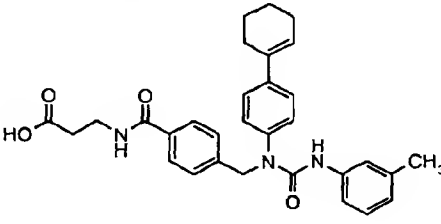
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-butoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-butoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-butoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(2-butyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-isindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
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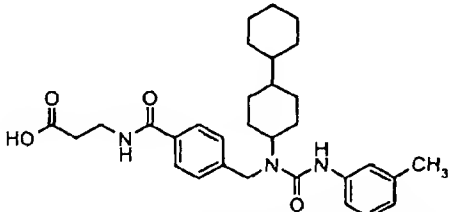
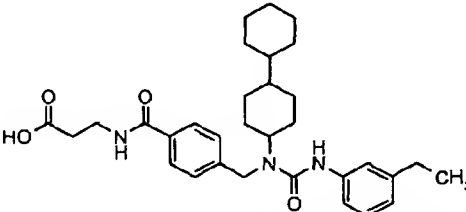
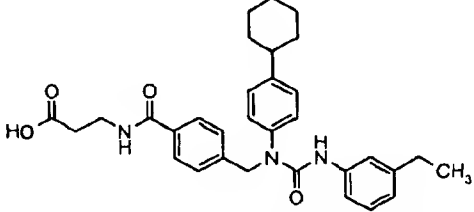
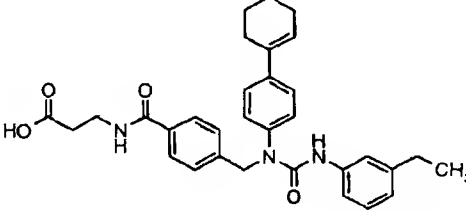
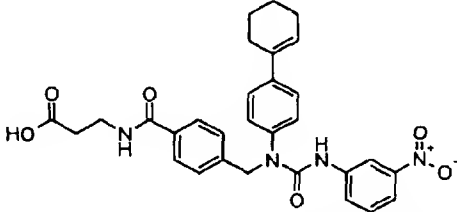
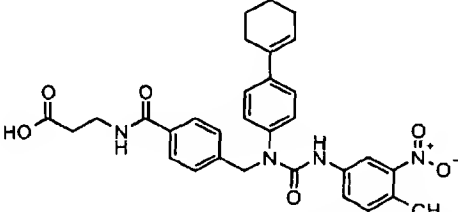
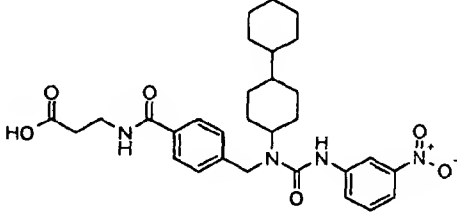
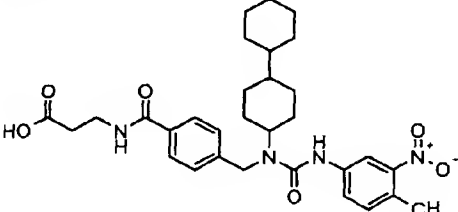
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<p>3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylphenylsulfamoylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
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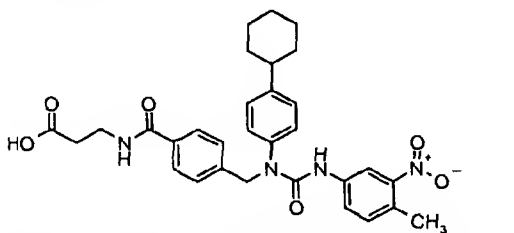
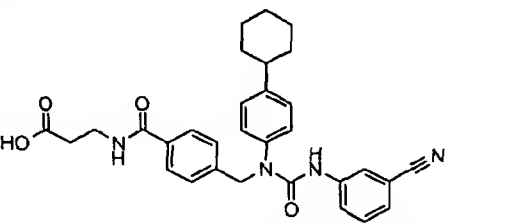
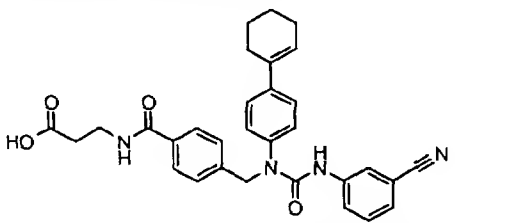
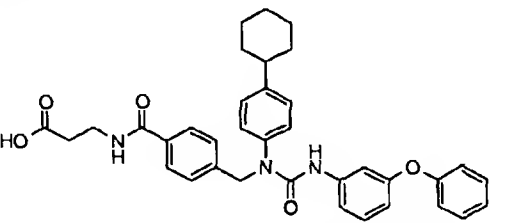
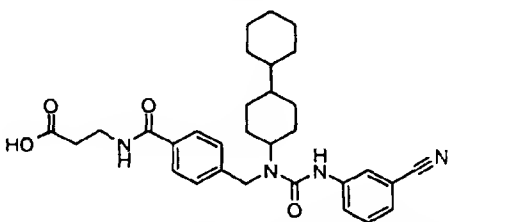
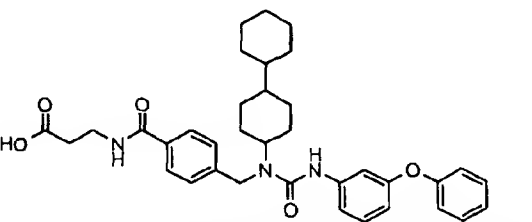
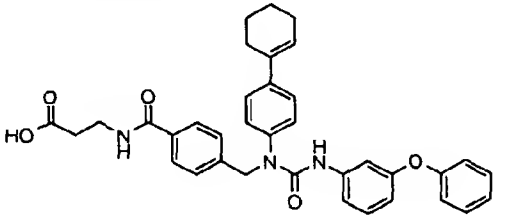
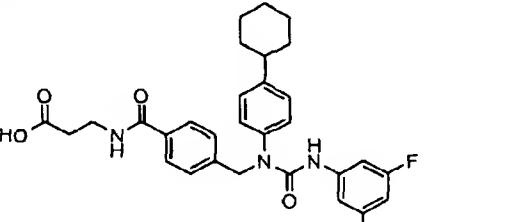
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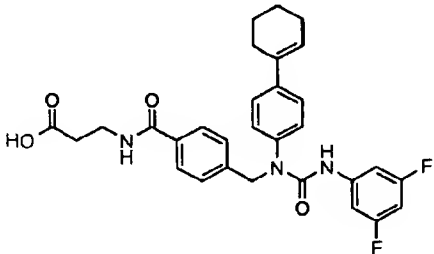
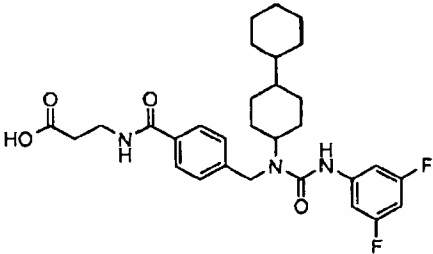
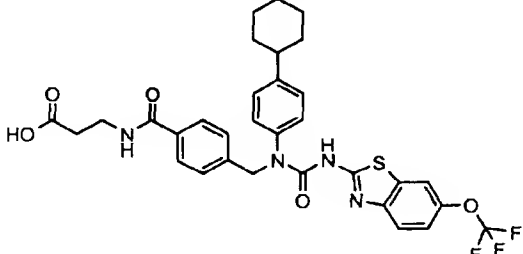
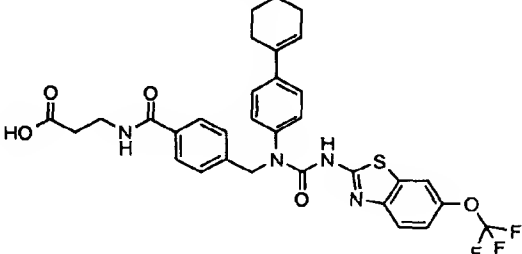
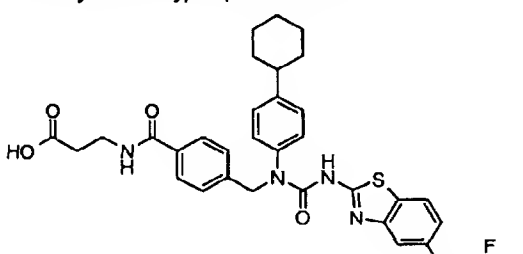
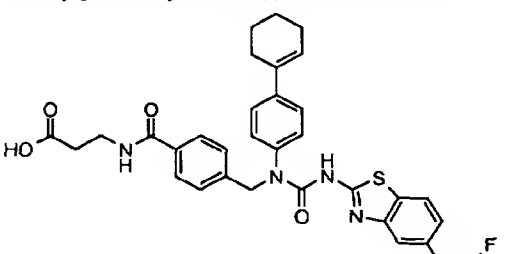
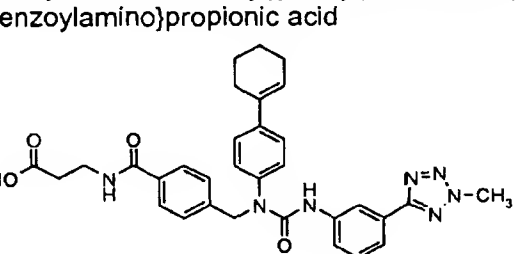
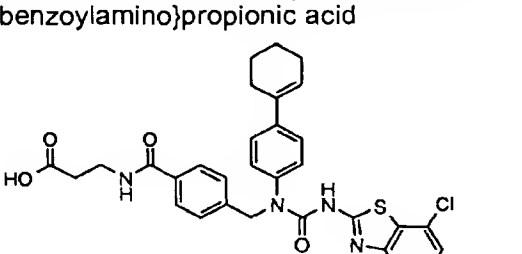
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-methylsulfonylthiophen-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylcyclohexyl)-3-(5-methylsulfonylthiophen-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 

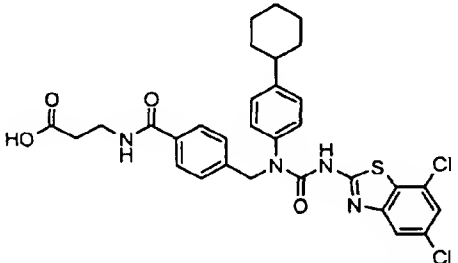
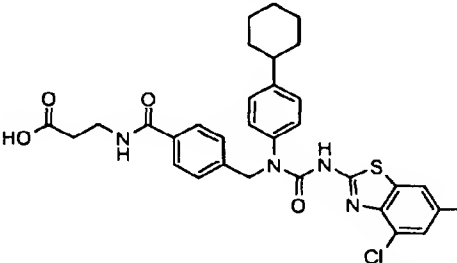
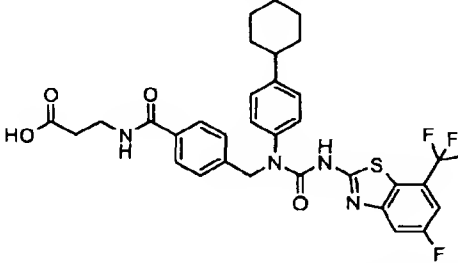
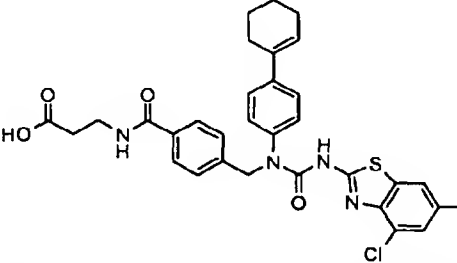
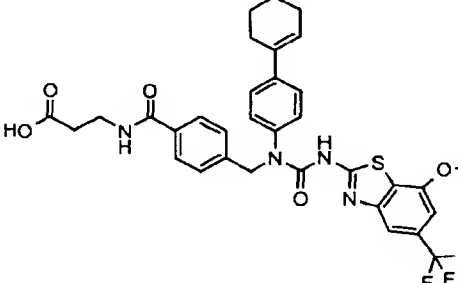
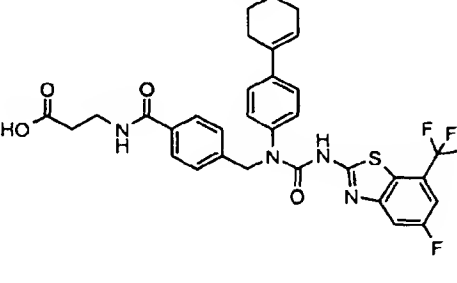
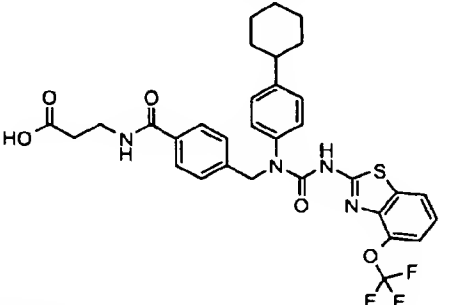
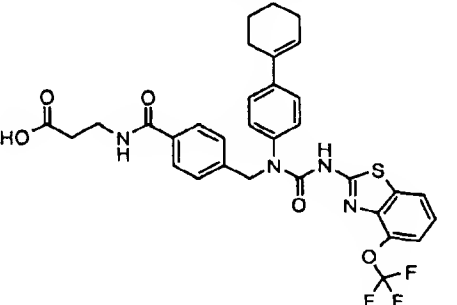
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-4-chlorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
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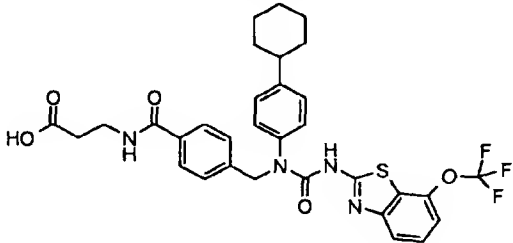
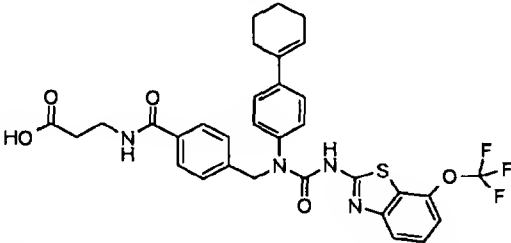
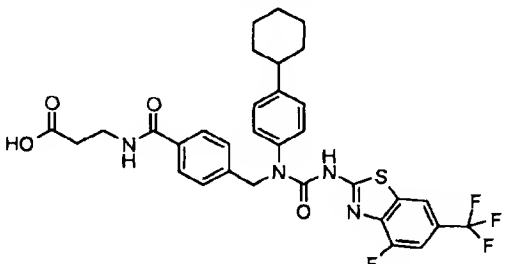
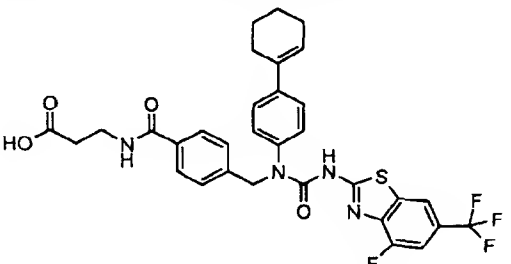
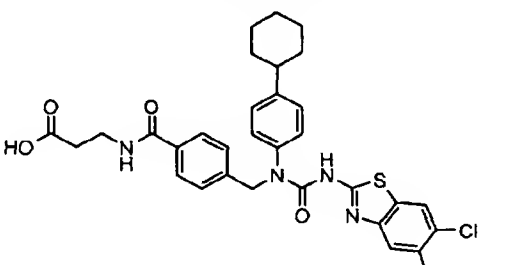
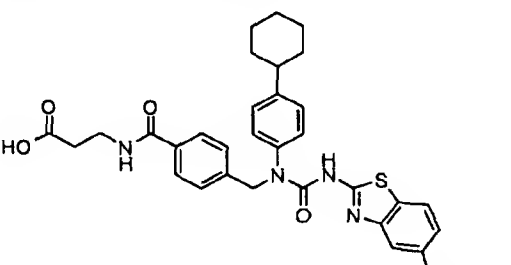
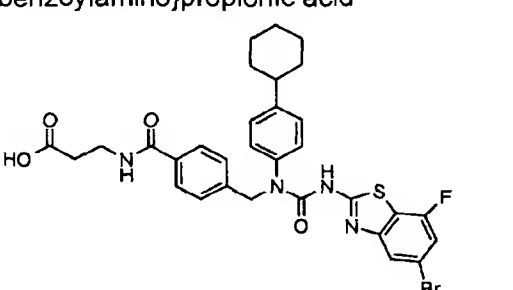
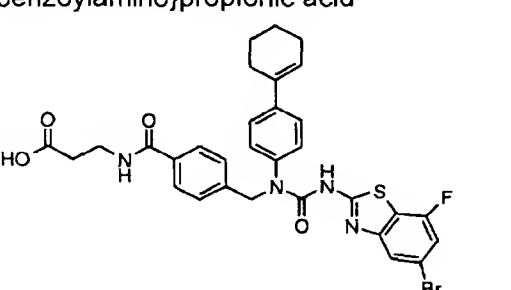
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
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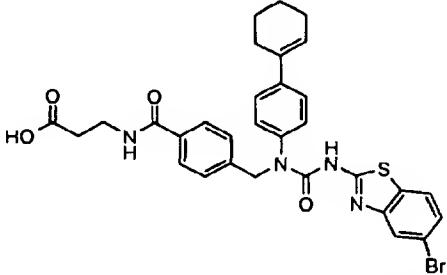
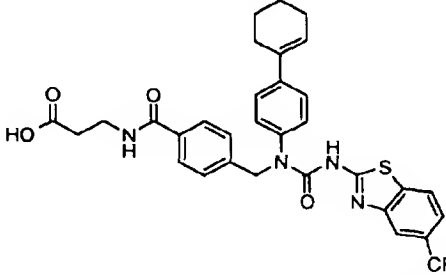
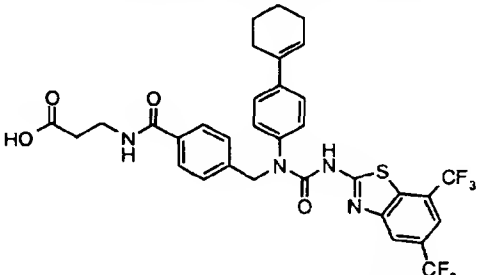
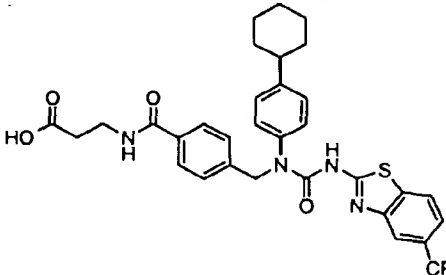
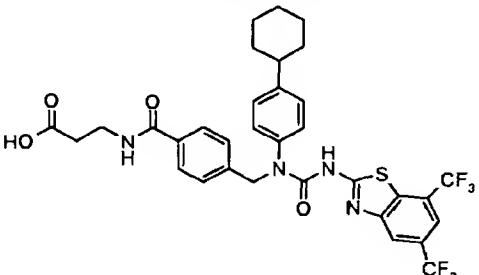
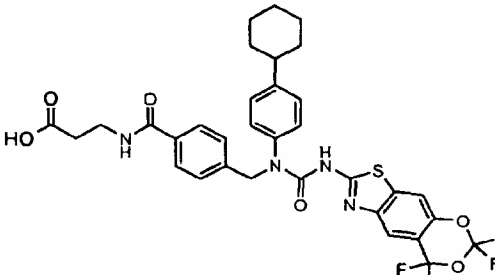
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-nitro-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
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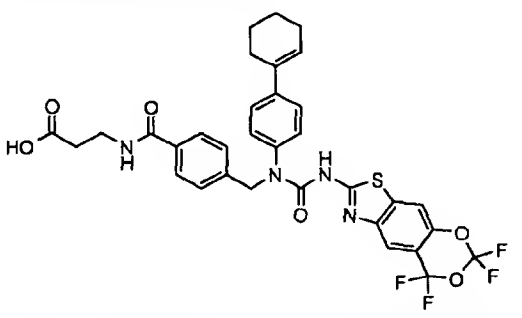
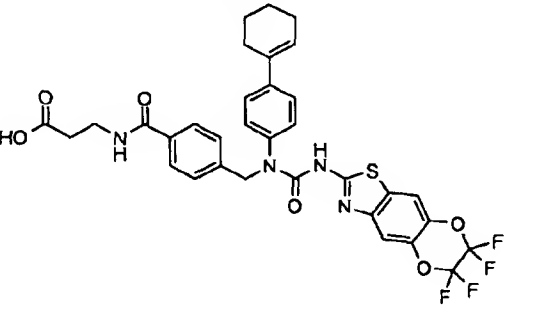
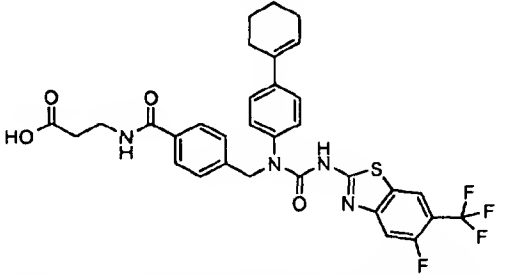
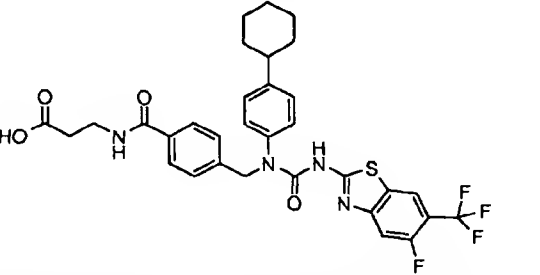
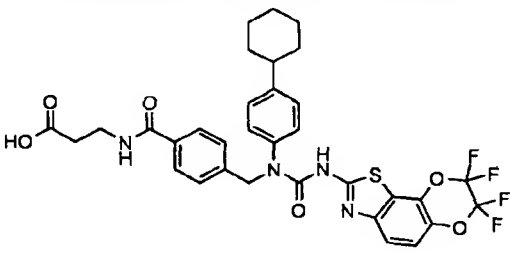
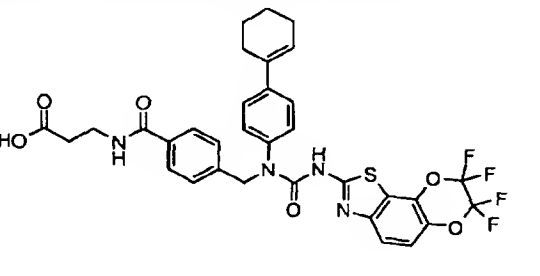
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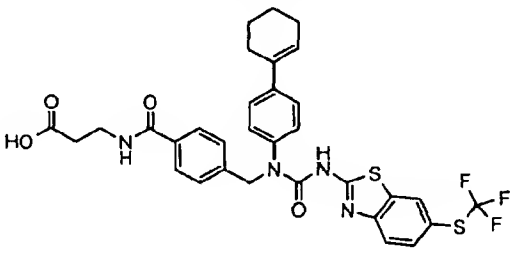
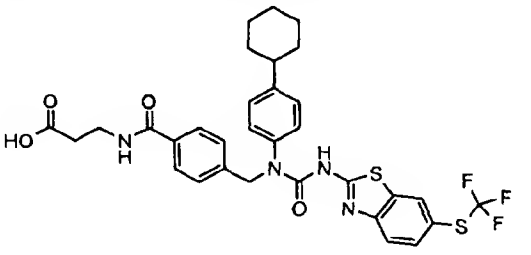
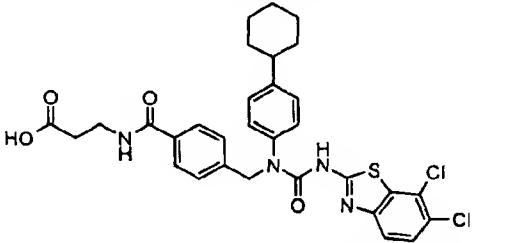
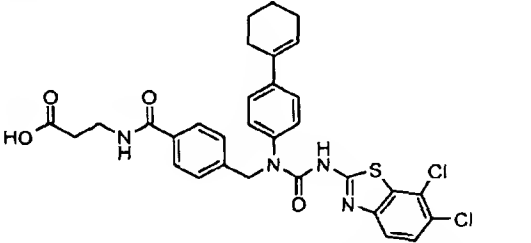
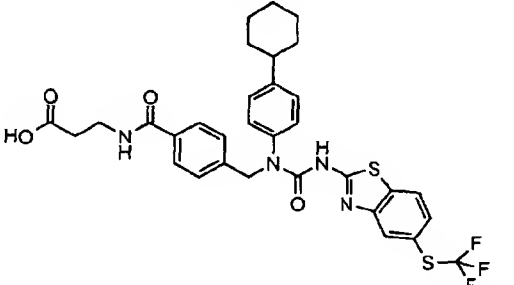
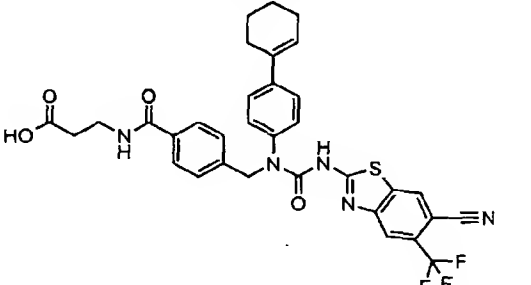
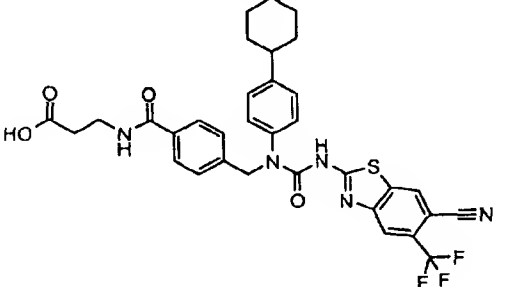
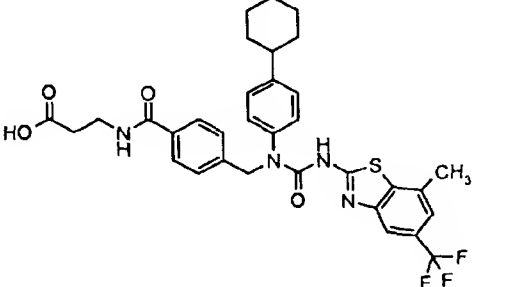
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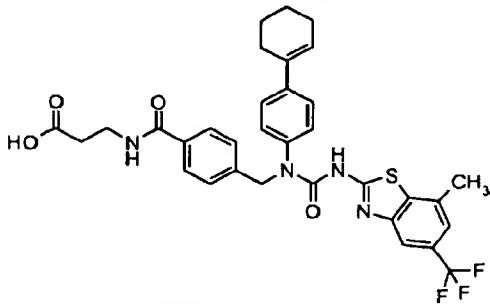
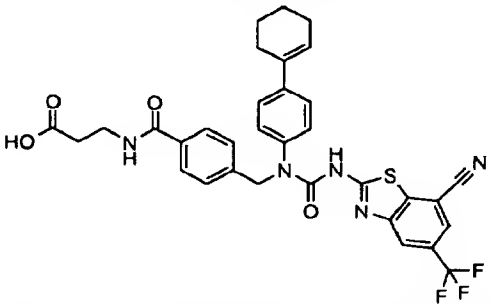
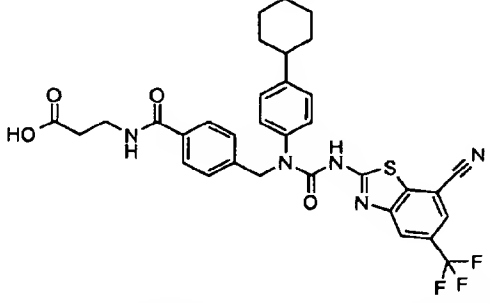
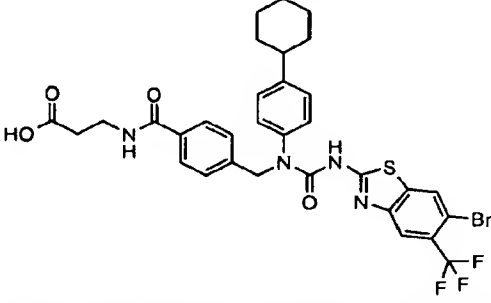
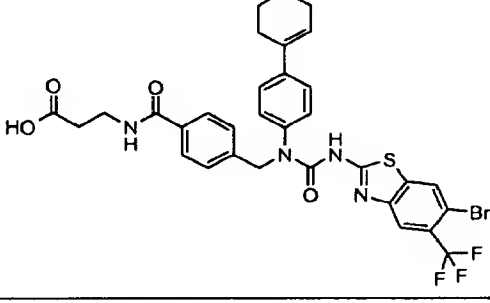
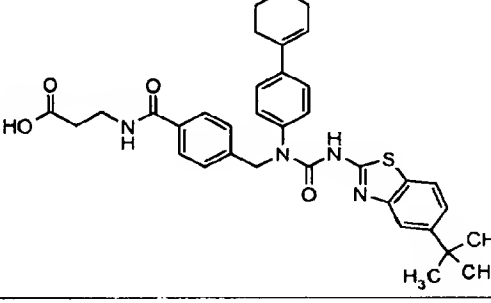
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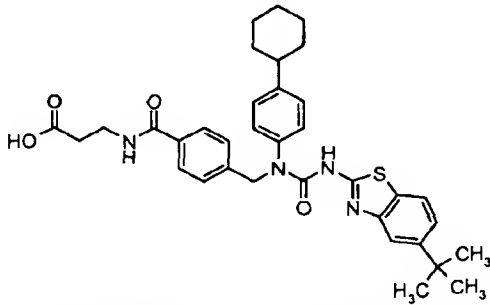
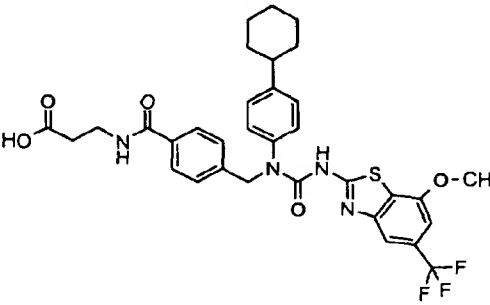
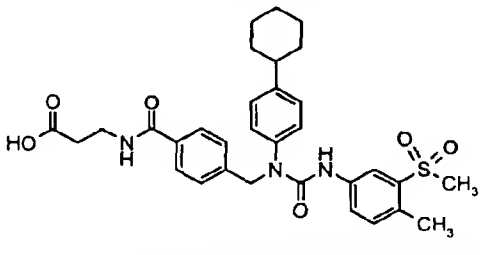
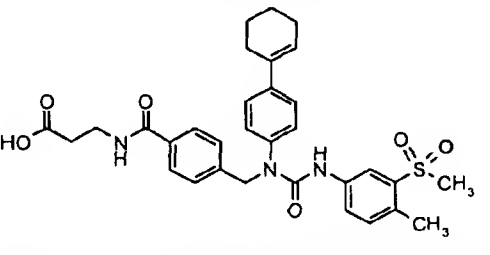
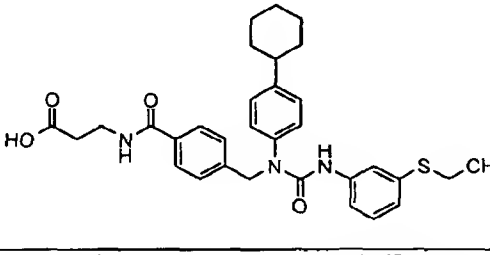
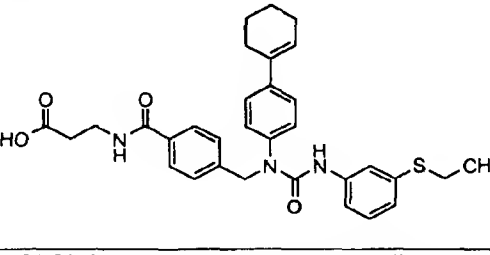
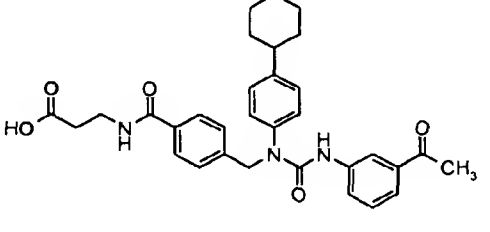
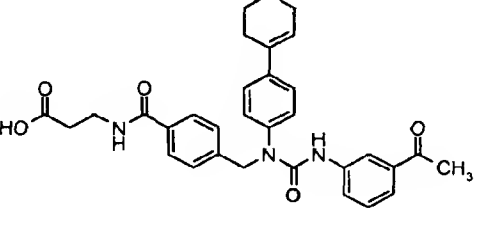
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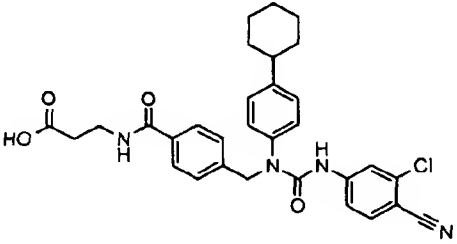
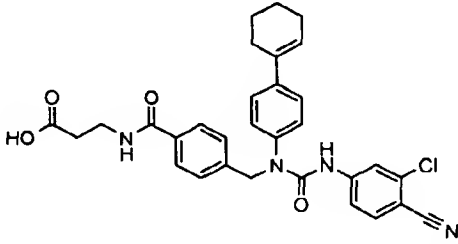
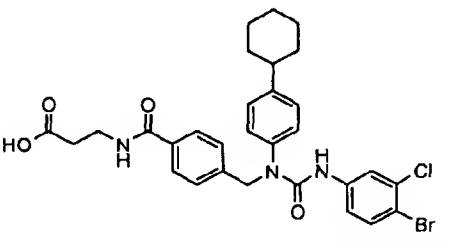
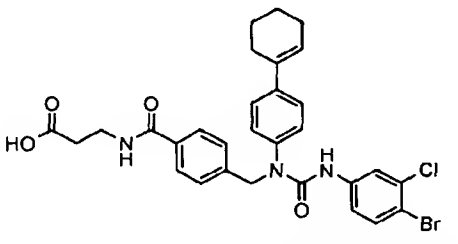
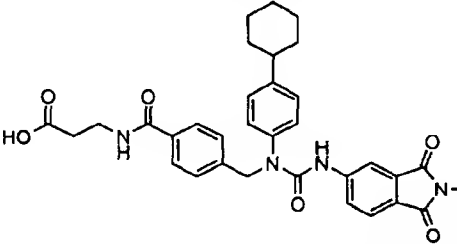
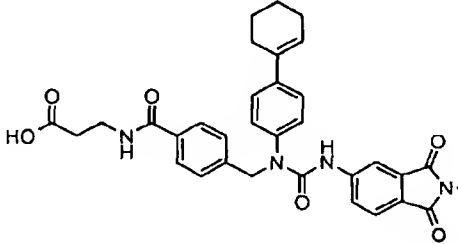
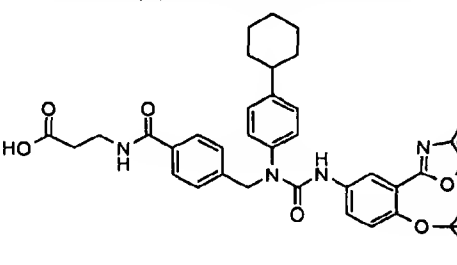
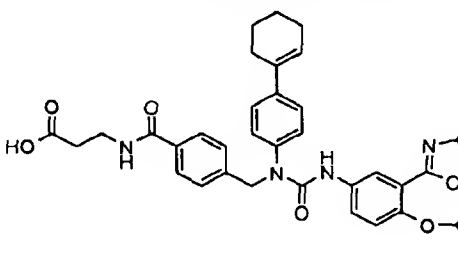
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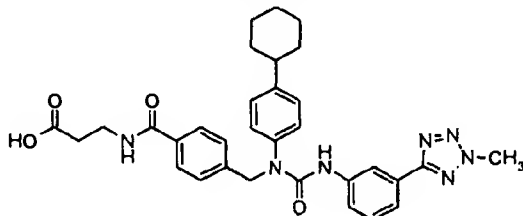
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<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-<i>tert</i>-butylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-methoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-acetylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-acetylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 

<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 
<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-benzoxazol-2-yl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 	<p>3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-benzoxazol-2-yl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid</p> 

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)phenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid



as well as any optical or geometric isomer or tautomeric form thereof including mixtures of these or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the compound is selected from

5

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

25

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

5 3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethylbenzoylamino]-propionic acid

3-{4-[3-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

25

as well as any optical or geometric isomer or tautomeric form thereof including mixtures of these or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

The compounds of the present invention may have one or more asymmetric centres and it is intended that any optical isomers, as separated, pure or partially purified optical isomers or racemic mixtures thereof are included within the scope of the invention.

Furthermore, when a double bond or a fully or partially saturated ring system is present in the molecule geometric isomers may be formed. It is intended that any geometric isomers, as separated, pure or partially purified geometric isomers or mixtures thereof are included within the scope of the invention. Likewise, molecules having a bond with restricted rotation may form geometric isomers. These are also intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

Furthermore, some of the compounds of the present invention may exist in different tautomeric forms and it is intended that any tautomeric forms that the compounds are able to form are included within the scope of the present invention.

40 The present invention also encompasses pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the present compounds. Such salts include pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, pharmaceutically acceptable metal salts, ammonium and alkylated ammonium salts. Acid addition salts include salts of inorganic acids as well as organic acids. Representative exam-

ples of suitable inorganic acids include hydrochloric, hydrobromic, hydroiodic, phosphoric, sulfuric, nitric acids and the like. Representative examples of suitable organic acids include formic, acetic, trichloroacetic, trifluoroacetic, propionic, benzoic, cinnamic, citric, fumaric, glycolic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, mandelic, oxalic, picric, pyruvic, salicylic, succinic, methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, tartaric, ascorbic, pamoic, bismethylene salicylic, ethanedi-sulfonic, gluconic, citraconic, aspartic, stearic, palmitic, EDTA, glycolic, p-aminobenzoic, glutamic, benzenesulfonic, p-toluenesulfonic acids and the like. Further examples of pharmaceutically acceptable inorganic or organic acid addition salts include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts listed in J. Pharm. Sci. 1977, 66, 2, which is incorporated herein by reference. Examples of metal salts include lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium salts and the like. Examples of ammonium and alkylated ammonium salts include ammonium, methyl-, dimethyl-, trimethyl-, ethyl-, hydroxyethyl-, diethyl-, butyl-, tetramethylammonium salts and the like.

Also intended as pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts are the hydrates, which the present compounds, are able to form.

Furthermore, the pharmaceutically acceptable salts comprise basic amino acid salts such as lysine, arginine and ornithine.

The acid addition salts may be obtained as the direct products of compound synthesis. In the alternative, the free base may be dissolved in a suitable solvent containing the appropriate acid, and the salt isolated by evaporating the solvent or otherwise separating the salt and solvent.

The compounds of the present invention may form solvates with standard low molecular weight solvents using methods well known to the person skilled in the art. Such solvates are also contemplated as being within the scope of the present invention.

The invention also encompasses prodrugs of the present compounds, which on administration undergo chemical conversion by metabolic processes before becoming pharmacologically active substances. In general, such prodrugs will be functional derivatives of present compounds, which are readily convertible *in vivo* into the required compound. Conventional procedures for the selection and preparation of suitable prodrug derivatives are described, for example, in "Design of Prodrugs", ed. H. Bundgaard, Elsevier, 1985.

The invention also encompasses active metabolites of the present compounds.

The compounds according to the present invention act to antagonize the action of glucagon and are accordingly useful for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders and diseases in which such an antagonism is beneficial.

Accordingly, the present compounds may be applicable for the treatment and/or prevention of hyperglycemia, IGT (impaired glucose tolerance), insulin resistance syndromes, syndrome X, Type 1 diabetes, Type 2 diabetes, hyperlipidemia, dyslipidemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipoproteinemia, hypercholesterolemia, arteriosclerosis including atherosclerosis, glucagonomas, acute pancreatitis, cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, cardiac hypertrophy, gastrointestinal disorders, obesity, diabetes as a consequence of obesity, diabetic dyslipidemia, etc.

Furthermore, they may be applicable as diagnostic agents for identifying patients having a defect in the glucagon receptor, as a therapy to increase gastric acid secretions and to reverse intestinal hypomotility due to glucagon administration.

Accordingly, in a further aspect the invention relates to a compound according to the invention for use as a medicament.

The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising, as an active ingredient, at least one compound according to the invention together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

The pharmaceutical composition is preferably in unit dosage form, comprising from about 0.05 mg to about 1000 mg, preferably from about 0.1 mg to about 500 mg and especially preferred from about 0.5 mg to about 200 mg of the compound according to the invention.

Furthermore, the invention relates to the use of a compound according to the invention for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of a disorder or disease, wherein a glucagon antagonistic action is beneficial.

The invention also relates to a method for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders or diseases, wherein a glucagon antagonistic action is beneficial the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to the invention.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of any glucagon-mediated conditions and diseases.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of hyperglycemia.

In yet a preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a medicament for lowering blood glucose in a mammal.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of IGT.

In still another preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of Type 2 diabetes.

5 In yet another preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the delaying or prevention of the progression from IGT to Type 2 diabetes.

In yet another preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the delaying or prevention of the progression from non-insulin requiring Type 2 diabetes to insulin requiring Type 2 diabetes.  
10 tes.

In a further preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of Type 1 diabetes. Such treatment and/or prevention is normally accompanied by insulin therapy.

15 In a further preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of obesity.

In yet a further preferred embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders of the lipid metabolism.  
20

In still a further embodiment of the invention the present compounds are used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment and/or prevention of an appetite regulation or energy expenditure disorder.

In a further aspect of the invention the present compounds may be administered in combination with one or more pharmacologically active substances eg selected from antidiabetic agents, antiobesity agents, antihypertensive agents and agents for the treatment and/or prevention of complications resulting from or associated with diabetes.  
25

Suitable antidiabetic agents comprise insulin, GLP-1 derivatives such as those disclosed in WO 98/08871 (Novo Nordisk A/S), which is incorporated herein by reference, as well as orally active hypoglycaemic agents.  
30

The orally active hypoglycaemic agents preferably comprise imidazolines, sulphonylureas, biguanides, meglitinides, oxadiazolidinediones, thiazolidinediones, glucosidase inhibitors, glucagon antagonists, GLP-1 agonists, and agents acting on the ATP-dependent potassium channel of the  $\beta$ -cells eg potassium channel openers such as those disclosed in WO 97/26265, WO 99/03861 and WO 00/37474 (Novo Nordisk A/S) which are incorporated  
35

herein by reference, insulin sensitizers, DPP-IV (dipeptidyl peptidase-IV) inhibitors, PTPase inhibitors, inhibitors of hepatic enzymes involved in stimulation of gluconeogenesis and/or glycogenolysis, glucose uptake modulators, GSK-3 (glycogen synthase kinase-3) inhibitors, compounds modifying the lipid metabolism such as antihyperlipidemic agents and antilipidemic agents, compounds lowering food intake, PPAR (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor) and RXR (retinoid X receptor) agonists.

In one embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with insulin.

In a further embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with a sulphonylurea eg tolbutamide, glibenclamide, glipizide or glicazide.

In another embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with a biguanide eg metformin.

In yet another embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with a meglitinide eg repaglinide.

In still another embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with a thiazolidinedione eg troglitazone, ciglitazone, pioglitazone, rosiglitazone or the compounds disclosed in WO 97/41097, WO 97/41119, WO 97/41120, WO 00/41121 and WO 98/45292 (Dr. Reddy's Research Foundation).

In still another embodiment of the invention the present compounds may be administered in combination with the insulin sensitizers disclosed in WO 99/19313, WO 00/50414, WO 00/63191, WO 00/63192, WO 00/63193 (Dr. Reddy's Research Foundation) and WO 00/23425, WO 00/23415, WO 00/23451, WO 00/23445, WO 00/23417, WO 00/23416, WO 00/63153, WO 00/63196, WO 00/63209, WO 00/63190 and WO 00/63189 (Novo Nordisk A/S).

In a further embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with an  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor eg miglitol or acarbose.

In another embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with an agent acting on the ATP-dependent potassium channel of the  $\beta$ -cells eg tolbutamide, glibenclamide, glipizide, glicazide or repaglinide.

In yet another embodiment of the invention the present compounds may be administered in combination with nateglinide.

In still another embodiment of the invention the present compounds are administered in combination with an antihyperlipidemic agent or antilipidemic agent eg cholestyramine, colestipol, clofibrate, gemfibrozil, lovastatin, pravastatin, simvastatin, probucol or dextrothyroxine.

Furthermore, the present compounds may be administered in combination with more than one of the above-mentioned compounds eg in combination with a sulphonylurea and metformin, a sulphonylurea and acarbose, repaglinide and metformin, insulin and a sulphonylurea, insulin and metformin, insulin and troglitazone, insulin and lovastatin, etc.

5 Furthermore, the compounds according to the invention may be administered in combination with one or more antiobesity agents or appetite regulating agents.

Such agents may be selected from the group consisting of CART (cocaine amphetamine regulated transcript) agonists, NPY (neuropeptide Y) antagonists, MC4 (melanocortin 4) agonists, orexin antagonists, TNF (tumor necrosis factor) agonists, CRF (corticotropin releasing factor) agonists, CRF BP (corticotropin releasing factor binding protein) antagonists, urocortin agonists,  $\beta 3$  agonists, MSH (melanocyte-stimulating hormone) agonists, MCH (melanocyte-concentrating hormone) antagonists, CCK (cholecystokinin) agonists, serotonin re-uptake inhibitors, serotonin and noradrenaline re-uptake inhibitors, 5HT (serotonin) agonists, bombesin agonists, galanin antagonists, growth hormone, growth hormone releasing compounds, TRH (thyreotropin releasing hormone) agonists, UCP 2 or 3 (uncoupling protein 2 or 3) modulators, leptin agonists, DA (dopamine) agonists (bromocriptin, doprexin), lipase/amylase inhibitors, PPAR modulators, RXR modulators or TR  $\beta$  agonists.

In one embodiment of the invention the antiobesity agent is leptin.

20 In another embodiment of the invention the antiobesity agent is dexamphetamine or amphetamine.

In another embodiment of the invention the antiobesity agent is fenfluramine or dexfenfluramine.

In still another embodiment of the invention the antiobesity agent is sibutramine.

In a further embodiment of the invention the antiobesity agent is orlistat.

25 In another embodiment of the invention the antiobesity agent is mazindol or phentermine.

Furthermore, the present compounds may be administered in combination with one or more antihypertensive agents. Examples of antihypertensive agents are  $\beta$ -blockers such as alprenolol, atenolol, timolol, pindolol, propranolol and metoprolol, ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitors such as benazepril, captopril, enalapril, fosinopril, lisinopril, 30 quinapril and ramipril, calcium channel blockers such as nifedipine, felodipine, nicardipine, isradipine, nimodipine, diltiazem and verapamil, and  $\alpha$ -blockers such as doxazosin, urapidil, prazosin and terazosin. Further reference can be made to Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 19th Edition, Gennaro, Ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1995.

It should be understood that any suitable combination of the compounds according to the invention with one or more of the above-mentioned compounds and optionally one or more other pharmacologically active substances are considered to be within the scope of the present invention.

5           The present compounds may also advantageously be combined with diet and/or exercise.

## **PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS**

          The compounds of the invention may be administered alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients, in either single or multiple doses. The  
10   pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may be formulated with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or diluents as well as any other known adjuvants and excipients in accordance with conventional techniques such as those disclosed in Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 19<sup>th</sup> Edition, Gennaro, Ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1995.

15           The pharmaceutical compositions may be specifically formulated for administration by any suitable route such as the oral, rectal, nasal, pulmonary, topical (including buccal and sublingual), transdermal, intracisternal, intraperitoneal, vaginal and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intrathecal, intravenous and intradermal) route, the oral route being preferred. It will be appreciated that the preferred route will depend on the general condition and age of the subject to be treated, the nature of the condition to be treated and the active ingredient chosen.  
20

          Pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration include solid dosage forms such as capsules, tablets, dragees, pills, lozenges, powders and granules. Where appropriate, they can be prepared with coatings such as enteric coatings or they can be formulated  
25   so as to provide controlled release of the active ingredient such as sustained or prolonged release according to methods well known in the art.

          Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include solutions, emulsions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs.

          Pharmaceutical compositions for parenteral administration include sterile aqueous  
30   and non-aqueous injectable solutions, dispersions, suspensions or emulsions as well as sterile powders to be reconstituted in sterile injectable solutions or dispersions prior to use. Depot injectable formulations are also contemplated as being within the scope of the present invention.

Other suitable administration forms include suppositories, sprays, ointments, cremes, gels, inhalants, dermal patches, implants etc.

A typical oral dosage is in the range of from about 0.001 to about 100 mg/kg body weight per day, preferably from about 0.01 to about 50 mg/kg body weight per day, and more preferred from about 0.05 to about 10 mg/kg body weight per day administered in one or more dosages such as 1 to 3 dosages. The exact dosage will depend upon the frequency and mode of administration, the sex, age, weight and general condition of the subject treated, the nature and severity of the condition treated and any concomitant diseases to be treated and other factors evident to those skilled in the art.

The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form by methods known to those skilled in the art. A typical unit dosage form for oral administration one or more times per day such as 1 to 3 times per day may contain from 0.05 to about 1000 mg, preferably from about 0.1 to about 500 mg, and more preferred from about 0.5 mg to about 200 mg.

For parenteral routes such as intravenous, intrathecal, intramuscular and similar administration, typically doses are in the order of about half the dose employed for oral administration.

The compounds of this invention are generally utilized as the free substance or as a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. One example is an acid addition salt of a compound having the utility of a free base. When a compound according to the invention contains a free base such salts are prepared in a conventional manner by treating a solution or suspension of a free base of the compound in question with a chemical equivalent of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid. Representative examples are mentioned above. Physiologically acceptable salts of a compound with a hydroxy group include the anion of said compound in combination with a suitable cation such as sodium or ammonium ion.

For parenteral administration, solutions of the novel compounds according to the invention in sterile aqueous solution, aqueous propylene glycol or sesame or peanut oil may be employed. Such aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. The aqueous solutions are particularly suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. The sterile aqueous media employed are all readily available by standard techniques known to those skilled in the art.

Suitable pharmaceutical carriers include inert solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous solution and various organic solvents. Examples of solid carriers are lactose, terra alba, sucrose, cyclodextrin, talc, gelatine, agar, pectin, acacia, magnesium stearate, stearic acid and

lower alkyl ethers of cellulose. Examples of liquid carriers are syrup, peanut oil, olive oil, phospholipids, fatty acids, fatty acid amines, polyoxyethylene and water. Similarly, the carrier or diluent may include any sustained release material known in the art, such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate, alone or mixed with a wax. The pharmaceutical compositions formed by combining the present compounds and the pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are then readily administered in a variety of dosage forms suitable for the disclosed routes of administration. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form by methods known in the art of pharmacy.

Formulations of the present invention suitable for oral administration may be presented as discrete units such as capsules or tablets, each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient, and which may include a suitable excipient. Furthermore, the orally available formulations may be in the form of a powder or granules, a solution or suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid, or an oil-in-water or water-in-oil liquid emulsion.

If a solid carrier is used for oral administration, the preparation may be tableted, placed in a hard gelatine capsule in powder or pellet form or it can be in the form of a troche or lozenge. The amount of solid carrier will vary widely but will usually be from about 25 mg to about 1 g. If a liquid carrier is used, the preparation may be in the form of a syrup, emulsion, soft gelatine capsule or sterile injectable liquid such as an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid suspension or solution.

A typical tablet that may be prepared by conventional tableting techniques may contain:

Core:

Active compound (as free compound or salt thereof)	5.0 mg
Lactosum Ph. Eur.	67.8 mg
Cellulose, microcryst. (Avicel)	31.4 mg
Amberlite® IRP88*	1.0 mg
Magnesii stearas Ph. Eur.	q.s.

Coating:

Hydroxypropyl methylcellulose	approx.	9 mg
Mywacett 9-40 T**	approx.	0.9 mg

\* Polacrillin potassium NF, tablet disintegrant, Rohm and Haas.

\*\* Acylated monoglyceride used as plasticizer for film coating.

If desired, the pharmaceutical composition of the invention may comprise a compound according to the invention in combination with further pharmacologically active substances such as those described in the foregoing.

## EXAMPLES

5           The following examples and general procedures refer to intermediate compounds and final products identified in the specification and in the synthesis schemes. The preparation of the compounds of the present invention is described in detail using the following examples, but the chemical reactions described are disclosed in terms of their general applicability to the preparation of the glucagon antagonists of the invention. Occasionally, the reaction may not be applicable as described to each compound included within the disclosed scope of the invention. The compounds for which this occurs will be readily recognised by those skilled in the art. In these cases the reactions can be successfully performed by conventional modifications known to those skilled in the art, that is, by appropriate protection of interfering groups, by changing to other conventional reagents, or by routine modification of reaction conditions. Alternatively, other reactions disclosed herein or otherwise conventional will be applicable to the preparation of the corresponding compounds of the invention. In all preparative methods, all starting materials are known or may easily be prepared from known starting materials. All temperatures are set forth in degrees Celsius and unless otherwise indicated, all parts and percentages are by weight when referring to yields and all parts are by volume when referring to solvents and eluents.

Some of the NMR data shown in the following examples are only selected data.

In the examples and pharmacological methods the following terms are intended to have the following meanings:

DMF:	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
DMSO:	dimethyl sulphoxide
M.p.:	melting point
TFA:	trifluoroacetic acid
THF:	tetrahydrofuran
EDAC:	1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride
HOBt	1-hydroxybenzotriazole
HOAt	3-hydroxy-3 <i>H</i> -[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5- <i>b</i> ]pyridine
EGTA	ethylene glycol bis( $\beta$ -aminoethyl ether) <i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetracetic acid
IBMX	isobutylmethylxanthine

**HPLC-MS (Method B)**

The following instrumentation was used:

Hewlett Packard series 1100 G1312A Bin Pump

Hewlett Packard series 1100 Column compartment

5 Hewlett Packard series 1100 G13 15A DAD diode array detector

Hewlett Packard series 1100 MSD

The instrument was controlled by HP Chemstation software.

The HPLC pump was connected to two eluent reservoirs containing:

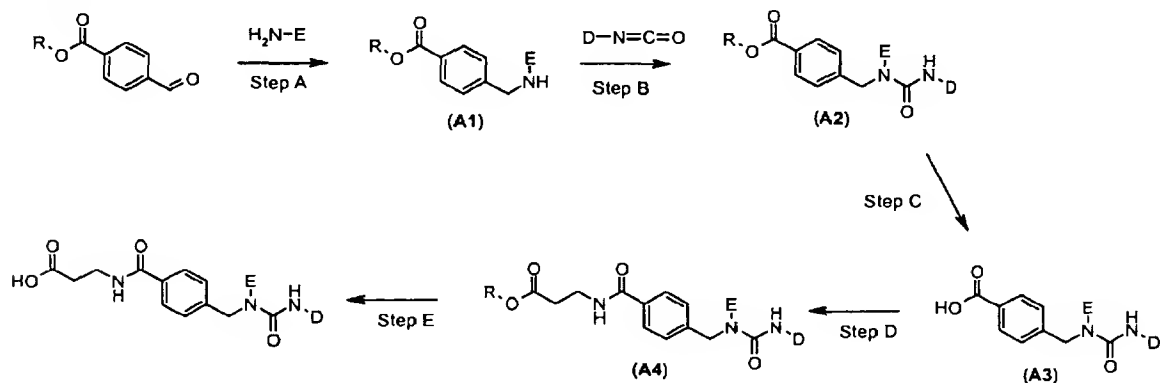
A 0.01% TFA in water

B 0.01% TFA in acetonitrile

10 The analysis was performed at 40 °C by injecting an appropriate volume of the sample (preferably 1 µL) onto the column, which was eluted with a gradient of acetonitrile.

The HPLC conditions, detector settings and mass spectrometer settings used are given in the following table.

Column	Waters Xterra MS C-18 X 3 mm id
Gradient	10% - 100% acetonitrile lineary during 7.5 min at 1.0 ml/min
Detection	UV: 210 nm (analog output from DAD)
MS	Ionisation mode: API-ES Scan 100-1000 amu step 0.1 amu

**General procedure (A)**

15

wherein E is 4-cyclohexylphenyl, 4-cyclohex1-enylphenyl or 4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl, D is as defined for the present compounds and R is  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl.

The term " $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl" as used herein represents a saturated, branched or straight hydrocarbon group having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Representative examples include, but are

not limited to, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, *tert*-butyl, n-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, *tert*-pentyl, n-hexyl, isohexyl and the like.

Intermediates to be used in step A:

4-Cyclohex-1-enylaniline:

5           A mixture of cyclohexanone (50 g, 0.325 mol), and aniline (95 g, 1 mol) in 12 M hydrochloric acid (100 ml), and ethanol (15 ml) was refluxed at 110 °C for four days. The solution was cooled and diluted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was basified with 6 M sodium hydroxide. The organic layer was separated and washed with brine (3 x), dried over magnesium sulphate, and concentrated to give a brown oil. Approximately half of the crude product was introduced into a silica gel column and eluted with 5% ethyl acetate/hexane to obtain the desired product along with aniline. The combined organic fractions were extracted with 1 N hydrochloric acid and separated. Addition of brine to the aqueous layer precipitated the 4-cyclohex-1-enylaniline as a cream colored solid (9 g).

15           <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 1.50-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.70 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.30 (brd s, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 5.90 (t, 1H), 6.50 (d, 2H), 7.10 (d, 2H).

          This compound can also be prepared as described in Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem., 472, 1-89, 1929.

          4-Cyclohexylaniline is commercially available (e.g. from Lancaster or Avocado)

20           4-Cyclohexylcyclohexylamine is described in the literature: H. Booth *et al.*, *J. Chem. Soc. (B)*, **1971**, 1047-1050.

Step A:

          To a solution of E-NH<sub>2</sub> (eg 4-cyclohexenylaniline, prepared as described above) (0.023 mol) and methyl 4-formylbenzoate (3.77 g, 0.023 mol) in dichloromethane (50 ml) and methanol (15 ml) was added a catalytic amount of acetic acid. After stirring the solution for 3 hours, Na(OAc)<sub>3</sub>BH (24 g, 0.115 mol) was added. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate (3 x), brine (2 x), dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered, and concentrated to give a solid. The crude product was purified by column chromatography eluting with mixtures of ethyl acetate and heptane to give 4-[(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenylamino)-methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester (**A1**) (5 g, 0.015 mol).

30           <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.67 (m, 2H), 2.11 (m, 2H), 2.25 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.34 (d, 2H), 5.89 (t, 1H), 6.34 (t, 1H), 6.49 (d, 2H), 7.10 (d, 2H), 7.47 (d, 2H), 7.90 (d, 2H).

Step B:

The above 4-[(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenylamino)methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester (5 g, 0.015 mol) was dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane and diisopropylethylamine ( 5.8 g, 0.045 mol) was added. To this solution was added an isocyanate (D-N=C=O) (0.018 mol).

- 5 After stirring the reaction mixture for 3 hours, the solution was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1N hydrochloric acid (2 x), water, brine, dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography eluting with mixtures of ethyl acetate and heptane to give (**A2**).

Step C:

- 10 To a solution of (**A2**) (2 mmol) in THF (30 ml) and methanol (10 ml) was added an excess of 2 M lithium hydroxide (10 ml). After stirring the reaction mixture for 3 hours, the solution was concentrated. The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate and washed with 1 N hydrochloric acid (2 x), water (2 x), brine, and dried over magnesium sulphate. Evaporation of the solvent gave (**A3**).

15 Step D:

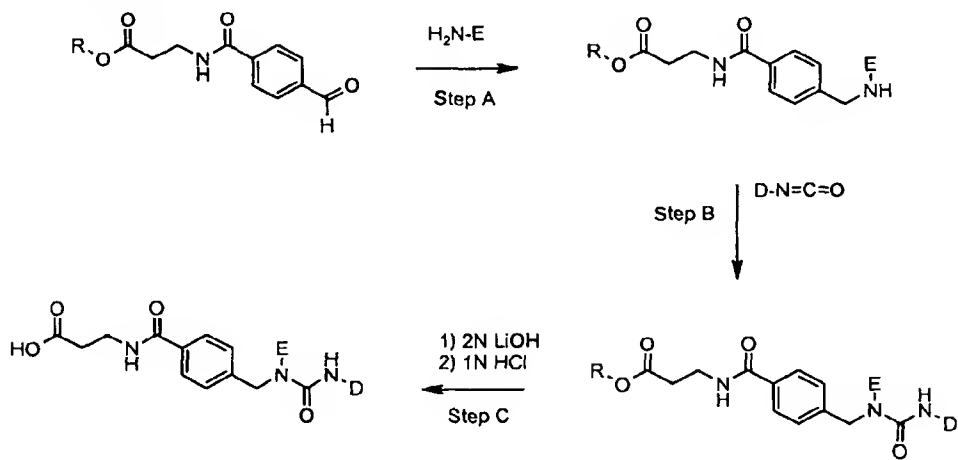
- To a solution of (**A3**) (0.81 mmol) in DMF (4 ml) were added 3-[(dimethyliminium)-(dimethylamino)methyl]-1,2,3-benzotriazol-1-ium-1-olate hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) (0.37 g, 0.90 mmol), diisopropylethylamine (0.30 g, 2.4 mmol), and ethyl 3-aminopropanoate hydrochloride (0.30 g, 2.4 mmol). After stirring the solution for 16 hours, the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with 1N hydrochloric acid (3 x), brine (3 x), dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography and eluted with mixtures of ethyl acetate and heptane to afford (**A4**).
- 20

Step E:

- (**A4**) was dissolved in THF (6 ml) and methanol (3 ml). A solution of 2 M lithium hydroxide (3 ml) was then added and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate and washed with 1 N hydrochloric acid (2 x), brine (2 x), dried over magnesium sulphate, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the title compound.
- 25

**General procedur (B)**

The compounds of the invention may also be prepared according to the following general procedure (B):



5

wherein E is 4-cyclohexylphenyl, 4-cyclohex1-enylphenyl or 4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl, D is as defined for the present compounds and R is C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl.

**Preparation of methyl 3-[(4-formylbenzoyl)amino]propionate as starting material:**

- 10 To a solution of the 4-formylbenzoic acid in a suitable solvent such as dichloro-  
methane, DMF or THF was added diisopropylethylamine (3 eq) and 3-[(dimethyliminium)-  
(dimethylamino)methyl]-1,2,3-benzotriazol-1-ium-1-olate hexafluorophosphate (HBTU) (1.1  
eq). The reaction was allowed to stir for 30 min before ethyl or methyl-3-aminopropionate hy-  
drochloride (1.1 eq) was added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours.
- 15 The solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was taken up in ethyl  
acetate and 1N hydrochloric acid. The organic layer was separated and washed with water  
(2 x), aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (3 x), brine (2 x), dried over magnesium sulphate  
and concentrated to give the desired product.

- <sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 2.62 (t, 2H), 3.52 (q, 2H), 3.60 (s, 3 H), 8.00 (m, 4 H), 8.98 (t, 1 H),  
20 10.06 (s, 1H).

**Step A:**

The aldehyde (0.011 mmol) in dichloromethane was dispensed into the wells of a deepwell plate containing the desired amines (E-NH<sub>2</sub>) in dichloromethane. To this solution was added sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1.5 eq) followed by a catalytic amount of acetic acid. The reaction was left to proceed for 15 hours.

**Step B:**

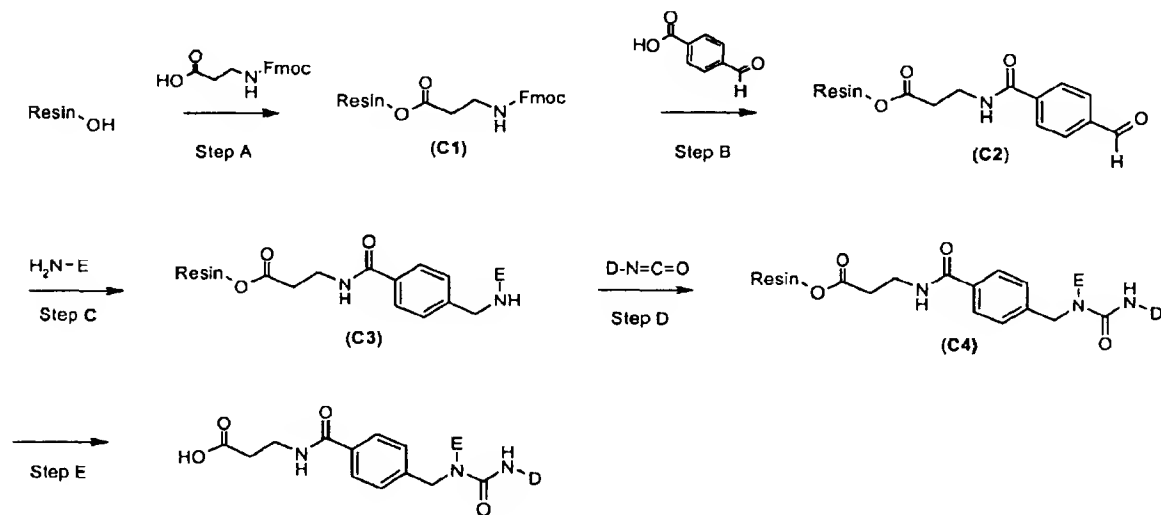
To the resulting amines from step A was added the desired isocyanate (D-N=C=O) (0.011 mmol) in dichloromethane. The reactions were agitated for three hours and the solvents were removed under reduced pressure to give the desired ureas.

10 **Step C:**

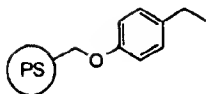
The residue obtained in step B was dissolved in DMF and aqueous 2 M lithium hydroxide (10 eq.) was added into each reaction well. The samples were shaken overnight and filtered. Aqueous 1 N hydrochloric acid was then added to give the desired carboxylic acids.

**General procedure (C)**

15 The compounds of the invention may also be prepared on solid support according to the following general procedure (C):



wherein E is 4-cyclohexylphenyl, 4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl or 4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl,  
 20 D is as defined for the present compounds and Resin denotes a polystyrene resin with a linker such as the Wang linker:



wherein PS denotes polystyrene.

Step A:

5           The reaction is known (Wang S. J., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 95, 1328, 1973) and is generally performed by stirring polystyrene resin loaded with a linker such as the Wang linker with a 4-10 molar excess of Fmoc-protected amino acid activated with a 2-5 molar excess of diisopropylcarbodiimide or dicyclohexylcarbodiimide in the presence of a catalyst such as *N,N*-4-dimethylaminopyridine. The esterification is carried out in a solvent such as THF, dioxane, toluene, dichloromethane, DMF, *N*-methylpyrrolidinone or a mixture of two or more of these. The  
10           reactions are performed between 0 °C to 80 °C, preferably between 20 °C to 40 °C. When the esterification is complete excess of reagents is removed by filtration. The resin is successively washed with the solvent used in the reaction, followed by washings with methanol. The resin bound product can be further dried and analyzed.

15       Step B:

          The Fmoc protecting group is removed using a solution of 20% piperidine in DMF which is added to the resin and vortexed for 0.5 hours. After draining the resin is washed with DMF containing HOBt (50 mg/ml) and DMF.

          The acylation (The combinatorial index, Ed. Bunin, B. A. 1998, Academic Press, p. 78) is performed by adding an excess of acid (III) in a solvent such as DMF, *N*-methylpyrrolidinone, THF, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, acetonitrile, DMSO or a mixture of two or more of these, optionally in the presence of a base such as *N*-methylmorpholine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, dicyclohexylmethylamine or another tertiary amine, followed  
20           by a coupling reagent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, diisopropylcarbodiimide, 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole, 2-(1*H*-9-azabenzotriazole-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate or bromo-tris-pyrrolidinophosphonium hexafluorophosphate in a solvent such as DMF, *N*-methylpyrrolidinone, THF, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, acetonitrile, DMSO or a mixture of two or more of these, optionally in the presence of a side reaction inhibitor such as 3-hydroxy-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1,2,3-benzotriazine, *N*-hydroxybenzotriazole or  
25           1-hydroxy-7-azabenzotriazole. The reaction is performed between 20 °C and 40 °C, preferably at 25 °C. Excess reagents are filtered off and the resin is washed several times with the solvent used during the reaction.  
30

Step C:

The reaction is generally known (The combinatorial index, Ed. Bunin, B. A. 1998, Academic Press, p. 133) and is generally performed by stirring resin bound aldehyde or ketone with an excess of amine at low pH (by addition of an acid, such as acetic acid or formic acid) in a solvent such as THF, DMF, *N*-methylpyrrolidinone, methanol, ethanol, DMSO, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, trimethyl orthoformate, triethyl orthoformate, or a mixture of two or more of these. As reducing agent sodium cyanoborohydride may be used. The reaction is performed between 20 °C and 120 °C, preferably at 25 °C.

Step D:

The reaction is generally known (Organic synthesis on solid phase. Dörwald, F.Z. 2000, Wiley VCH, p. 331) and is generally performed by stirring resin bound amine with an excess of isocyanate in a solvent such as THF, DMF, *N*-methylpyrrolidinone, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, toluene or a mixture of two or more of these. The reaction is performed between 20 °C and 80 °C, preferably at 25 °C.

Step E:

The reaction is known (The combinatorial index, Ed. Bunin B. A., 1998, Academic press, p. 21) and is generally performed by stirring resin bound intermediate obtained in step D with a 50-95% solution of TFA. The final cleavage is carried out in a solvent such as THF, dichloromethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,3-dichloropropane, toluene or a mixture of two or more of these. The reaction is performed between 0 °C and 80 °C, preferably between 20 °C and 40 °C. When the reaction is complete the product is removed by filtration. The resin is successively washed with dichloromethane. The product and washings are collected. The solvent is removed and the product is dried *in vacuo*.

Optionally, the resin can be a 2-chlorotrityl resin. In that case, step A is a nucleophilic reaction of Fmoc-protected beta alanine with 2-chlorotritylchloride resin in the presence of a base, such as triethylamine or *N,N*-diisopropyl-*N*-ethylamine. All other steps are identical to those described above with the exception of step E, cleavage from the resin. This can be done with only 5% TFA in dichloromethane.

More specifically, preparation of the compounds of the invention according to the general procedure (C) may be prepared as follows:

Step A: Resin bound Fmoc  $\beta$ -alanine (C1)

150  $\mu$ mol Fmoc  $\beta$ -alanine was dissolved in 500  $\mu$ l of a mixture of DMF and diisopropylethylamine (430:70) and added to 50 mg polystyrene resin functionalised with a Wang

linker. 200  $\mu$ mol PyBrOP dissolved in DMF (500  $\mu$ l) was added. After shaking the suspension for 4 hours at 25  $^{\circ}$ C, the resin was isolated by filtration and washed with 3 x 1 ml DMF.

Step B: Resin bound 3-(4-formylbenzoylamino)propionic acid (C2)

To the above resin bound Fmoc  $\beta$ -alanine (C1) was added 1000  $\mu$ l of a 20% solution of piperidine in DMF. Upon shaking for 30 min, the resin was drained and washed with 1 ml DMF containing HOBt (50 mg/ml) and DMF (2 x 1 ml). Then 200  $\mu$ mol 4-formylbenzoic acid (30 mg) and diisopropylethylamine (70  $\mu$ l) were dissolved in DMF (430  $\mu$ l) and added to the resin followed by 200  $\mu$ mol PyBrOP dissolved in DMF (500  $\mu$ l). The mixture was shaken for 4 hours at 25  $^{\circ}$ C followed by filtration and washing of the resin with DMF (3 x 1 ml) and trimethylorthoformate (1 x 1 ml).

Step C: (C3)

The above resin bound 3-(4-formylbenzoylamino)propionic acid (C2) (50 mg) was treated with a solution of E-NH<sub>2</sub> (500  $\mu$ mol) in a mixture of DMF (500  $\mu$ l) and trimethylorthoformate (500  $\mu$ l). Glacial acetic acid (100  $\mu$ l) was added and the mixture was shaken for 1 hour at 25  $^{\circ}$ C. Sodium cyanoborohydride (750  $\mu$ mol) suspended in a mixture of DMF and trimethylorthoformate (1:1, 1 ml) was added and the mixture was vortexed at 25  $^{\circ}$ C for 16 hours followed by filtration and washing with a mixture of DMF and water (4:1, 2 x 1 ml) followed by 3 x 1 ml DMF and 2 x 1 ml dichloromethane to afford (C3).

Step D: (C4)

200  $\mu$ mol isocyanate (D-N=C=O) dissolved in 500  $\mu$ l dichloromethane was added to (C3) (50 mg). Shaking the mixture for 16 hours at 25  $^{\circ}$ C followed by filtration and washing of the resin with 4 x 1 ml DMF, 2 x 1 ml water, 3 x 1 ml THF and 5 x 1 ml dichloromethane afforded (C4).

Step E:)

(C4) (50 mg) was treated with 1 ml 50% TFA in dichloromethane for 1 hour at 25  $^{\circ}$ C. The product was filtered off and the resin was washed with 1 ml dichloromethane. The combined extracts were concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography and/or crystallisation to afford the compounds of the invention.

30 Substituted benzothiazol-2-ylamines may be prepared from substituted anilines using the general procedure described in Stuckwisch C. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1949** 71, 3417.

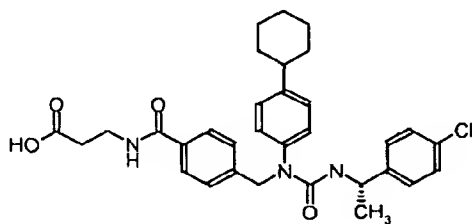
To a suspension of substituted aniline (9 mmol) and sodium thiocyanate (3.5 g, 43 mmol) in acetic acid (16 ml) was added dropwise, with stirring, bromine (1.4 g, 9 mmol) dis-

solved in acetic acid (7 ml) while the temperature was kept below 35 °C. After all the bromine had been added the mixture was stirred for 16 hours and then filtered and the residue washed with water. The combined filtrate and the washings were neutralized with concentrated aqueous ammonia. The substituted benzothiazol-2-ylamines can be collected on a filter, dried and recrystallized from toluene/hexane. Alternatively, the substituted benzothiazol-2-ylamines may be isolated by extraction.

Substituted 2-aminobenzothiazole (1.2 mmol) was suspended in pyridine (4 ml). Di-phosgene (80 µl, 0.66 mmol) was added and the solution was stirred for two hours at room temperature. To this mixture a solution of 3-{4-[(4-cyclohexylphenylamino)methyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid methyl ester (0.61 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (0.4 ml, 2.4 mmol) in DMF (4 ml) were added and stirring at 80 °C was continued for 2 hours. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and poured into acetonitrile (50 ml), the resulting precipitate was filtered off and the filtrate was then partitioned between ethyl acetate (50 ml) and hydrochloric acid (2 x 50 ml, 1 N). The organic phase was concentrated *in vacuo* to give an oil which was redissolved in ethanol (4 ml). Sodium hydroxide (1 ml, 4 N) was added and the reaction mixture was left at room temperature for 30 min. Hydrochloric acid (4 ml, 1 N) was added, and the resulting precipitate was subsequently collected by filtration to afford the compounds of the invention.

#### Example 1

3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethylbenzoylamino]-propionic acid



#### 4-[(4-Cyclohexylphenylamino)methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester

Methyl 4-formylbenzoate (47 g, 285 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (400 ml) and a solution of 4-cyclohexylaniline (50 g, 0.285 mmol) in methanol (200 ml) is slowly added with mechanical stirring. More methanol (1 liter) was added and the suspension was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. Filtration, washing and drying *in vacuo* afforded 90.7 g (99%) of 4-[(4-cyclohexylphenylamino)methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester. This was dissolved in *N*-methylpyrrolidone (855 ml) and methanol (45 ml). With mechanical stirring sodium boro-

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hydride pellets (42.4 g, 1.12 mol) was added in portions keeping the temperature below 40 °C. The mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and at 40 °C for 16 hours. The mixture was cooled to 5 °C and water (2 liter) was slowly added. Then acetone (350 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred at 5 °C for 1 hour. Filtration, washing with  
 5 water (2 x 500 ml) and drying *in vacuo* afforded 78 g (86%) of 4-[(4-cyclohexylphenylamino)-methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester as a solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1.2-1.4 (5H, m), 1.7-1.85 (5H, m), 2.39 (1H, m), 3.97 (3H, s), 4.04 (1H, bs), 4.39 (2H, s), 6.55 (2H, d), 7.01 (2H, d), 7.44 (2H, d), 8.00 (2H, d).

N-Chlorocarbamoyl-4-[(4-cyclohexylphenylamino)methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester

10 4-[(4-Cyclohexylphenylamino)methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester (75 g, 0.23 mol) was dissolved in THF (750 ml). Diisopropylethylamine (56.0 ml, 0.32 mmol) and 4-dimethylamino-pyridine (1.0 g, 8.1 mmol) were added. The solution was cooled to 5 °C. Bis(trichloromethyl)-carbonate (28.0 g, 0.093 mol) was added in small portions while maintaining the internal re-  
 15 action temperature below 10 °C. The mixture was stirred for a further 2 hours at 10 °C, and then transferred to a separatory funnel. Ethyl acetate (800 ml) and water (1000 ml) were added. After mixing, the organic layer was separated, dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated to dryness by rotary evaporation *in vacuo*. The product was obtained quan-  
 titatively as a stable hard crystalline material.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.92 (d, 2H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.25 (d, 2H), 7.17 (d, 2H), 4.98 (s, 2H), 3.83 (s,  
 20 3H), 2.5 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.80 (m, 5 H), 1.15-1.40 (m, 5 H).

4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoic acid methyl ester

A 2 liter reaction flask equipped with mechanical stirring was charged with N-chloro-carbamoyl-4-[(4-cyclohexylphenylamino)methyl]benzoic acid methyl ester (94 g, 0.244 mol),  
 25 NMP (1.0 liter) and triethylamine (68 ml, 0.487 mol). To the clear solution was added drop wise (S)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethylamine (38.0 g, 0.244 mol), keeping the internal reaction tem-  
 perature below 30 °C. Stirring was continued for 2 hours, then the reaction mixture was parti-  
 tioned between water (1.0 liter) and ethyl acetate (1.0 liter). After extensive mixing, the or-  
 ganic layer was separated, and washed with a 5% aqueous solution of citric acid (500 ml),  
 30 and saturated ammonium chloride (500 ml), before drying with anhydrous sodium sulfate. Solvent was removed, and the residual oil was evaporated once from acetonitrile. This prod-  
 uct was sufficiently pure for further synthesis. Yield: 103 g (84%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.88 (d, 2H), 7.32 (d, 2H), 7.30 (d, 4H), 7.19 (d, 2H), 7.08 (d, 2H), 6.28 (d, 1H), 4.88 (dd, 2H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.80 (m, 5 H), 1.15-1.40 (m, 5 H); HPLC-MS (method B): *m/z* = 505 (M+1); *Rt* = 6.17 min.

4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoic acid

5            4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoic acid methyl ester (35.0 g, 69.3 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (400 ml). 4 N aqueous sodium hydroxide (100 ml) was added and the clear solution was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The solution was neutralised with 4 N hydrochloric acid (100 ml), and placed upon an ice bath to initiate crystallization. The crystals were collected, washed extensively with water,  
10 and dried *in vacuo* over night. Yield: 34.25 g (100%).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 12.85 (bs, 1H), 7.85 (d, 2H), 7.32 (d, 2H), 7.30 (d, 4H), 7.19 (d, 2H), 7.08 (d, 2H), 6.27 (d, 1H), 4.85 (m, 3H), 2.45 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.80 (m, 5 H), 1.15-1.40 (m, 5 H); HPLC-MS (method B): *m/z* = 491 (M+1); *Rt* = 5.50 min.

3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid methyl ester

15            4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoic acid (1.0 g, 2.04 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (8 ml) and HOBt (410 mg, 3.05 mmol), and EDAC (580 mg, 3.05 mmol) were added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. A solution of 3-aminopropionic acid methyl ester hydrochloride (310 mg, 3.05 mmol) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (530 µl, 3 mmol) in DMF (2 ml) was added, and the reaction mixture  
20 was stirred at ambient temperature over night. The reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate (70 ml) and water (3 x 50 ml). The organic phase was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated to dryness to afford 1.17 g (99%) of 3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid methyl ester.  
25 HPLC-MS (method B): *m/z* = 576 (M+1); *Rt* = 5.47 min.

3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

30            3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid methyl ester (1.1 g, 1.9 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (10 ml) and 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide (5.7 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Then 1N hydrochloric acid was added and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation *in vacuo*. The residue was re-dissolved in ethyl acetate and diethyl ether and crystallised using sonication. Concentration *in vacuo* followed by re-suspension in

a aqueous hydrochloric acid and sinication for 30 min afforded after filtration, washing with water and drying *in vacuo* 0.55 g (51%) of the title compound as a solid.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 1.2-1.4 (9H, m), 1.65-1.8 (5H, m), 3.45 (2H, m), 4.8-4.9 (3H, m), 6.28 (1H, d), 7.08 (2H, d), 7.20 (2H, d), 7.25 (2H, d), 7.30 (2H, d), 7.33 (2H, d), 7.72 (2H, d), 8.45 (1H, t), 12.3 (1H, bs). HPLC-MS (method B): m/z = 562 (M+1); Rt = 5.08 min.

## PHARMACOLOGICAL METHODS

In the following section binding assays as well as functional assays useful for evaluating the efficiency of the compounds of the invention are described.

Binding of compounds to the glucagon receptor may be determined in a competition binding assay using the cloned human glucagon receptor.

Antagonism may be determined as the ability of the compounds to inhibit the amount of cAMP formed in the presence of 5 nM glucagon.

### Glucagon Binding Assay (I)

Receptor binding is assayed using cloned human receptor (Lok et al., Gene 140, 203-209 (1994)). The receptor is inserted in the pLJ6' expression vector using EcoRI/SSt1 restriction sites (Lok et al.) is expressed in a baby hamster kidney cell line (A3 BHK 570-25). Clones are selected in the presence of 0.5 mg/ml G-418 and are shown to be stable for more than 40 passages. The K<sub>d</sub> is shown to be 0.1 nM.

Plasma membranes are prepared by growing cells to confluence, detaching them from the surface and resuspending the cells in cold buffer (10 mM tris/HCl, pH 7.4 containing 30 mM NaCl, 1 mM dithiothreitol, 5 mg/liter leupeptin (Sigma), 5 mg/liter pepstatin (Sigma), 100 mg/L bacitracin (Sigma) and 15 mg/L recombinant aprotinin (Novo Nordisk A/S)), homogenization by two 10-s bursts using a Polytron PT 10-35 homogenizer (Kinematica), and centrifugation upon a layer of 41 w/v% sucrose at 95.000 x g for 75 min. The white band located between the two layers is diluted in buffer and centrifuged at 40.000 x g for 45 min. The precipitate containing the plasma membranes is suspended in buffer and stored at -80 °C until use.

Glucagon is iodinated according to the chloramine T method (Hunter and Greenwood, Nature 194, 495 (1962)) and purified using anion exchange chromatography (Jørgensen et al., Hormone and Metab. Res. 4, 223-224 (1972). The specific activity is 460 µCi/µg on the day of iodination. Tracer is stored at -18 °C in aliquots and are used immediately after thawing.

Binding assays are carried out in triplicate in filter microtiter plates (MADV N65, Millipore). The buffer used in this assay is 50 mM HEPES, 5 mM EGTA, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.005% tween 20, pH 7.4. Glucagon is dissolved in 0.05 M HCl, added an equal amount (w/w) of human

serum albumin and freeze-dried. On the day of use, it is dissolved in water and diluted in buffer to the desired concentrations.

Test compounds are dissolved and diluted in DMSO. 140  $\mu$ l buffer, 25  $\mu$ l glucagon or buffer, and 10  $\mu$ l DMSO or test compound are added to each well. Tracer (50,000 cpm) is diluted in buffer and 25  $\mu$ l are added to each well. 1-4  $\mu$ g freshly thawed plasma membrane protein diluted in buffer is then added in aliquots of 25  $\mu$ l to each well. Plates are incubated at 30 °C for 2 hours. Non-specific binding is determined with  $10^{-6}$  M of glucagon. Bound tracer and unbound tracer are then separated by vacuum filtration (Millipore vacuum manifold). The plates are washed with 2 x 100  $\mu$ l buffer/ well. The plates are air dried for a couple of hours, whereupon the filters are separated from the plates using a Millipore Puncher. The filters are counted in a gamma counter.

### Functional Assay (I)

The functional assay is carried out in 96 well microtiter plates (tissue culture plates, Nunc). The resulting buffer concentrations in the assay are 50 mM tris/HCl, 1 mM EGTA, 1.5 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , 1.7 mM ATP, 20  $\mu$ M GTP, 2 mM IBMX, 0.02% tween-20 and 0.1% human serum albumin. pH is 7.4. Glucagon and proposed antagonist are added in aliquots of 35  $\mu$ l diluted in 50 mM tris/HCl, 1 mM EGTA, 1.85 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , 0.0222% tween-20 and 0.111% human serum albumin, pH 7.4. 20  $\mu$ l of 50 mM tris/HCl, 1 mM EGTA, 1.5 mM  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , 11.8 mM ATP, 0.14 mM GTP, 14 mM IBMX and 0.1% human serum albumin, pH 7.4 is added. GTP is dissolved immediately before the assay.

50  $\mu$ l containing 5  $\mu$ g of plasma membrane protein is added in a tris/HCl, EGTA,  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , human serum albumin buffer (the actual concentrations are dependent upon the concentration of protein in the stored plasma membranes).

The total assay volume is 140  $\mu$ l. The plates are incubated for 2 hours at 37 °C with continuous shaking. Reaction is terminated by addition of 25  $\mu$ l 0.5 N HCl. cAMP is measured by the use of a scintillation proximity kit (Amersham).

### Glucagon Binding Assay (II)

BHK (baby hamster kidney cell line) cells are transfected with the human glucagon receptor and a membrane preparation of the cells is prepared. Wheat Germ Agglutinin derivatized SPA beads containing a scintillant (WGA beads) (Amersham) bound the membranes.  $^{125}\text{I}$ -glucagon bound to human glucagon receptor in the membranes and excited the scintillant in the WGA beads to light emission. Glucagon or samples binding to the receptor competed with  $^{125}\text{I}$ -glucagon.

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All steps in the membrane preparation are kept on ice or performed at 4 °C. BHK cells are harvested and centrifuged. The pellet is resuspended in homogenisation buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH = 7.4, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 250 mg/liter bacitracin, 0.1 mM Pe-fabloc), homogenised 2 x 10 sec using Polytron 10-35 homogenizer (Kinematica) and added  
 5 the same amount of homogenisation buffer as used for resuspension. After centrifugation (15 min at 2000 x g) the supernatant is transferred to cold centrifuge tubes and centrifuged for 45 min at 40.000 x g. The pellet is resuspended in homogenisation buffer, homogenised 2 x 10 sec (Polytron) and additional homogenisation buffer is added. The suspension is centrifuged for 45 min at 40.000 x g and the pellet is resuspended in resuspension buffer (25 mM  
 10 HEPES, pH = 7.4, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>) and homogenised 2 x 10 sec. (Polytron). The protein concentration is normally around 1.75 mg/ml. Stabilisation buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH = 7.4, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1% bovine serum albumin, 500 mg/liter bacitracin, 2.5 M sucrose) is added and the membrane preparation is stored at -80 °C.

The glucagon binding assay is carried out in opti plates (Polystyrene Microplates,  
 15 Packard). 50 µL assay buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH = 7.5, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.003% Tween-20, 0.005% bacitracin, 0.05% sodium azide) and 5 µl glucagon or test compound (in DMSO) are added to each well. 50 µl tracer (<sup>125</sup>I-porcine glucagon, 50.000 cpm) and 50 µl membranes (7.5 µg) containing the human glucagon receptor are then added to the wells. Finally 50 µl WGA beads containing 1 mg beads are transferred to the well. The  
 20 opti plates are incubated for 4 hours on a shaker and then settled for 8-48 hours. The opti plates are counted in a Topcounter. Non-specific binding is determined with 500 nM of glucagon.

The compound according to the example showed an IC<sub>50</sub> value below 100 nM when tested in the glucagon binding assay II.

## 25 GIP Binding Assay

BHK (baby hamster kidney cell line) cells are transfected with the human GIP receptor and a membrane preparation of the cells is prepared. Wheat Germ Agglutinin derivatized SPA beads containing a scintillant (WGA beads) (Amersham) bound the membranes.

<sup>125</sup>I-GIP bound to human GIP receptor in the membranes and excited the scintillant in the  
 30 WGA beads to light emission. GIP or samples binding to the receptor competed with <sup>125</sup>I-GIP.

All steps in the membrane preparation are kept on ice or performed at 4 °C. BHK cells are harvested and centrifuged. The pellet is resuspended in homogenisation buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH = 7.4, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 250 mg/liter bacitracin, 0.1 mM Pe-fabloc), homogenised 2 x 10 sec using Polytron 10-35 homogenizer (Kinematica) and added

the same amount of homogenisation buffer as used for resuspension. After centrifugation (15 min at 2000 x g) the supernatant is transferred to cold centrifuge tubes and centrifuged for 45 min at 40.000 x g. The pellet is resuspended in homogenisation buffer, homogenised 2 x 10 sec (Polytron) and additional homogenisation buffer is added. The suspension is centrifuged for 45 min at 40.000 x g and the pellet is resuspended in resuspension buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH = 7.4, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>) and homogenised 2 x 10 sec. (Polytron). The protein concentration is normally around 1.75 mg/ml. Stabilisation buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH = 7.4, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1% bovine serum albumin, 500 mg/liter bacitracin, 2.5 M sucrose) is added and the membrane preparation is stored at -80 °C.

The GIP binding assay is carried out in opti plates (Polystyrene Microplates, Packard). 50 µl assay buffer (25 mM HEPES, pH = 7.5, 2.5 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1.0 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.003% Tween-20, 0.005% bacitracin, 0.05% sodium azide) and 5 µl GIP or test compound (in DMSO) are added to each well. 50 µl tracer (<sup>125</sup>I-porcine GIP, 50.000 cpm) and 50 µl membranes (20 µg) containing the human GIP receptor are then added to the wells. Finally 50 µl WGA beads containing 1 mg beads are transferred to the well. The opti plates are incubated for 3.5 hours on a shaker and then settled for 8-48 hours. The opti plates are counted in a Topcounter. Non-specific binding is determined with 500 nM of GIP.

The compound according to the example showed an IC<sub>50</sub> value above 600 nM when tested in the GIP binding assay II.

**CLAIMS**

1. A compound, which is selected from

- 5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 25 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50

- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-*tert*-butylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-*tert*-butylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-*tert*-butylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 25 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-iodophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-iodophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-iodophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-butoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-butoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-butoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(2-butyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-isoindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2-butyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-isoindol-5-yl)ureido-methyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-isopropyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-ylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-isopropyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-ylphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 10 3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethylbenzoylamino]-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-isopropyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-ylphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 15 3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)ureidomethylbenzoylamino]-propionic acid
- 20 3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)ureidomethylbenzoylamino]-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylphenylsulfamoylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 25 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylphenylsulfamoylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylphenylsulfamoylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylphenylsulfamoylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-ethylphenylsulfamoylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylphenylsulfamoylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylphenylsulfamoyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylphenylsulfamoyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2-isopropyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-isoindol-5-yl)-ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylphenylsulfamoyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(2-isopropyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-isoindol-5-yl)ureido-methyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
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- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylphenylsulfamoyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylphenylsulfamoyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(2-[2,2,2-trifluoroethyl]-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-isoindol-5-yl)-ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2-[2,2,2-trifluoroethyl]-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-isoindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(2-[2,2,2-trifluoroethyl]-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-isoindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(5-methylsulfonylthiophen-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-methylsulfonylthiophen-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylcyclohexyl)-3-(5-methylsulfonylthiophen-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 25 3-{4-[3-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[3-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-4-chlorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-4-chlorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoyl-amino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-benzothiazol-2-yl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid

- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-ethylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 25 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-nitro-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-nitrophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-nitro-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-nitro-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-phenoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3-phenoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-phenoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylcyclohexyl)-3-(3,5-difluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5,7-dichlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5,7-dichlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 25 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(4,6-dichlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-fluoro-7-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(4,6-dichlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-methoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-fluoro-7-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(7-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(7-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(4-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(4-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5,6-dichlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-bromobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-bromo-7-fluorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-bromo-7-fluorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-bromobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

25 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5,7-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5,7-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

35 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(6,6,8,8-tetrafluoro-6*H*-dioxino[5,4-*f*]benzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6,6,8,8-tetrafluoro-6*H*-dioxino[5,4-*f*]benzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5,6-(tetrafluoroethylenedioxy)benzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-fluoro-6-trifluoromethylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

50 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(6,7-(tetrafluoroethylenedioxy)benzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6,7-(tetrafluoroethylenedioxy)benzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

6258.000-DK

- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethylthiobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 5 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethylthiobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(6,7-dichlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 10 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6,7-dichlorobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethylthiobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 15 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-6-cyanobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-6-cyanobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 20 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-methylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-methylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 25 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-methylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-cyanobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 30 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-cyanobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-6-bromobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 35 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-6-bromobenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(5-*tert*-butylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 40 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-*tert*-butylbenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 45 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(5-trifluoromethyl-7-methoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-(4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-methylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-ethylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-acetylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-acetylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-chloro-4-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2-methyl-1,3-dioxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-isoindol-5-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-benzooxazol-2-yl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-benzooxazol-2-yl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)phenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)phenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid

as well as any optical or geometric isomer or tautomeric form thereof including mixtures of these or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. A compound, which is selected from

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid

6258.000-DK

- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 5 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 10 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-bromophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-fluorophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 15 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-5-cyanophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylsulfonyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 20 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 25 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-hydroxymethyl-4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 30 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3-methylthiophenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 3-{4-[3-[1(S)-(4-Chlorophenyl)ethyl]-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}-propionic acid
- 35 3-{4-[3-biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 40 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(2,2,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,3]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)-3-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 45 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(3,3,4,4-tetrafluorobenzo[1,4]dioxin-6-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]benzoylamino}propionic acid
- 50

3-{4-[1-(4-cyclohex-1-enylphenyl)-3-(6-trifluoromethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)ureidomethyl]-benzoylamino}propionic acid

as well as any optical or geometric isomer or tautomeric form thereof including mixtures of  
5 these or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. A compound according to claim 1 or 2 for use as a medicament.

4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising, as an active ingredient, at least one compound  
10 according to claim 1 or 2 together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or  
excipients.

5. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 4 in unit dosage form, comprising from  
about 0.05 mg to about 1000 mg, preferably from about 0.1 mg to about 500 mg and espe-  
15 cially preferred from about 0.5 mg to about 200 mg of the compound according to claim 1 or  
2.

6. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for the  
treatment and/or prevention of disorders or diseases, wherein a glucagon antagonistic action  
20 is beneficial.

7. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for the  
treatment and/or prevention of glucagon-mediated disorders and diseases.

25 8. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for the  
treatment and/or prevention of hyperglycemia.

9. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for low-  
30 ering blood glucose in a mammal.

10. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for the  
treatment and/or prevention of IGT.

11. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for the  
35 treatment and/or prevention of Type 2 diabetes.

12. Use according to claim 11 for the preparation of a medicament for the delaying or prevention of the progression from IGT to Type 2 diabetes.

5 13. Use according to claim 11 for the preparation of a medicament for the delaying or prevention of the progression from non-insulin requiring Type 2 diabetes to insulin requiring Type 2 diabetes.

10 14. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of Type 1 diabetes.

15 15. Use of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of obesity.

16 16. Use according to any one of the claims 6 to 15 in a regimen which comprises treatment with a further antidiabetic agent.

17. Use according to any one of the claims 6 to 16 in a regimen which comprises treatment with a further antiobesity agent.

20 18. Use according to any one of the claims 6 to 17 in a regimen which additionally comprises treatment with an antihypertensive agent.

25 19. A method for the treatment and/or prevention of disorders or diseases, wherein a glucagon antagonistic action is beneficial, the method comprising administering to a subject in need thereof an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1 or 2 or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 4 or 5.

30 20. The method according to claim 18, wherein the effective amount of the compound is in the range of from about 0.05 mg to about 2000 mg, preferably from about 0.1 mg to about 1000 mg and especially preferred from about 0.5 mg to about 500 mg per day.

**ABSTRACT**

Novel compounds, which act to antagonize the action of the glucagon hormone on the glucagon receptor. Owing to their antagonizing effect of the glucagon receptor the compounds may be suitable for the treatment and/or prevention of any diseases and disorders, wherein a glucagon antagonistic action is beneficial, such as hyperglycemia, Type 1 diabetes, Type 2 diabetes, disorders of the lipid metabolism and obesity.